

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS FOR
PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

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RICHARD CHARLES EDWARD APPLEBY



EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS FOR PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS

BY

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ABSTRACT

The economic life of equipment is the point in time when the sum of all equipment costs are minimum. The factors associated with equipment costs are operating and maintenance costs, ownership costs, obsolescence costs, parts cost, downtime cost and training costs. With today's economy, public sector agencies are finding it more and more difficult to acquire the funding necessary to operate, maintain and replace their equipment fleets. In many cases, equipment is used far beyond its optimum economic life because of this lack of funding. In these cases, the fleet manager requires some method of prioritizing the equipment replacement list.

In order to effectively plan equipment replacement purchases, the fleet manager must have the ability to forecast future costs. In some cases, geographic location has an impact on delivery time of new equipment to the public agency and forecasting future equipment costs can provide the lead time necessary to order the new equipment before the end of its economic life. In other cases, the timing of budget approval for replacement funding can delay the purchase of new equipment.

The criteria used for deciding when equipment should be replaced vary from one agency to the next. There are also some differences in the criteria used depending on whether the agency is public or privately owned.

There are several fleet replacement techniques available to the fleet owner. In general terms, the life cycle cost method, interval life method and nomographs are commonly used. Each method has varying degrees of complexity. The causes of each

method depends on the accuracy of the input information used by the fleet manager.

Commercially prepared software is available to the fleet manager to assist in the equipment replacement decision. These software packages perform different types of fleet management functions. Fleet managers should thoroughly investigate the software being considered to ensure it fulfils their needs.

Fleet replacement models can be developed in-house or by computer software consultants. The model should be designed so that it is adaptable and easily modified by the fleet owner. It should have the ability to compile cost data in a concise and logical format. It should also have the capability of forecasting future equipment costs and provide the fleet manager with a priority listing of equipment to be replaced.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Symbols

C_D	- Downtime cost in a given year
D	- Downtime percentage of existing machine
H_p	- Planned annual usage of existing machine in hours
C_R	- Hourly cost in a given year
C_o	- Obsolescence cost in a given year
P_L	- Production loss of existing machine in present
C_s	- Standardized operating and Maintenance Cost
T_s	- Standard operating units for equipment type
T_A	- Actual operating units for equipment type
C_A	- Actual operating and maintenance costs
MAC_R	- Mean annual cost
P	- Purchase price
S_R	- Salvage value at period R
ΣX_t	- Sum of periods equipment costs
R	- Year of replacement
Y_t	- Annual equipment cost at time t
a	- Intercept on Y -axis
b	- Slope of trend line
X_t	- Time, t (in years)
N	- Number of years of data
b_1	- Estimated linear effect on Y_t
b_{11}	- Estimated curvilinear effect on Y_t
\log	- Logarithm
M_t	- Moving average at time t
M_t^d	- Double moving average at time t
S'_t	- Single exponential smoothing value
α	- Smoothing constant
F_p	- Priority factor
C_t	- Total cost to date
C_{t+1}	- Forecast equipment cost next year
P_r	- Purchase price of replacement vehicle
S_{t+1}	- Salvage value of equipment next year

Abbreviations

APWA - American Public Works Association
ICMA - International City Management Association
ITC - Investment Tax Credit

Acronyms

FRAPOF - Fleet Replacement Analysis Model for Publicly Owned Fleets
O&M - Operating and Maintenance

Chapter 1

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The acquisition and maintenance of publicly owned fleets is a major part of any jurisdiction's budget. To ensure the fleet operates in an efficient and cost effective manner, the fleet manager must have the capability to decide when equipment should be replaced using an appropriate equipment replacement model.

Unfortunately, there is no simple formula to determine the optimum replacement or the issues to be considered in setting replacement criteria. The importance of each factor must be determined by the fleet owner.

Fleet managers have the difficult task of planning their equipment replacements over a period of years to fall within their budgeting constraints.[1] Budget requirements for equipment purchase vary greatly from one year to the next, while replacement funds supplied by local governing bodies are only increased a small percentage from year to year. Many times, the "economically optimum" replacement time occurs when insufficient funding is available.

In a government setting it is often necessary to plan equipment replacement purchases as much as a year in advance. Accurate forecasts of equipment future costs are therefore required, if the Fleet Manager is to plan for such replacement purchases. This is especially true in remote areas, including Newfoundland.

1.2 FLEET REPLACEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire was sent to 22 public agencies in Canada and the U.S.A. to determine: (APPENDIX A)

1. What method of fleet replacement analysis is used by the agency?
2. What, if any, type of software is used?
3. Is the software fulfilling all of the agency's needs?
4. Does the agency receive sufficient replacement funds each year?
5. How does the agency decide the order in which equipment is to be replaced?

Seventeen (78%) of the 22 public agencies polled responded to the questionnaire.

Table I show the results of the questionnaire.

1.2.1 Fleet Replacement Criteria Used by Respondent

Four main criteria were used by the respondents. They were:

1. Age
2. Mileage
3. Cost
4. Combination of Age/Mileage/Cost

None of the respondents used age only as their replacement criteria. Two (12%) of the respondents used mileage as their only replacement criteria. Seven (40%) of the respondents use cost as their only replacement criteria. The majority of respondents used a combination of age, mileage and cost as their replacement criteria. Eight (48%) of respondents used some combination of these factors as replacement criteria.

Table 1

RESULTS OF FLEET REPLACEMENT SURVEY					
RESPONDENT	REPLACEMENT CRITERIA	SOFTWARE USED	PRIORITY LISTING	ENOUGH FUNDS	REMARKS
City of Los Angeles	Age/Cond./Cost	Fleet Command	No	No	Trained personnel required to operate system. Cannot be modified by user.
Ontario Provincial Police	Age/Mileage	Designed Mainframe Model	No	No	
City of Bellevue, Wash.	Costs	None	No	Yes	
Gov. of Alberta	Mileage	VIMS	No	Yes	Forecasting based on mileage.
Gov. of Manitoba	Costs	AGECON	No	No	No forecasting.
City of Halifax	Costs	None	No	Yes	Manual system.
City of Moncton	None	None	No	No	Forecasting based on mileage.
Hamilton-Wentworth Police	Mileage	Fleet Plus	No	No	
Essex/Chico Hydro	Age/Costs	None	No	No	
City of Fredericton	Age/Mile./Costs	None	No	No	Economic worksheets used. True cost adjusted for usage
Province of B.C.	Age/Mileage	None	No	No	
City of Windsor	Costs	None	No	No	
City of St. John's	Costs	AGECON	No	No	No forecasting. Manual APWA model used.
City of New Orleans	Mileage/Costs	None	No	No	
Province of Ontario	Costs	Mainframe Model	No	No	
City of Calgary	Costs	None	No	No	Manual APWA model used.
City of Rochester	Age/Mile./Costs	None	No	No	

1.2.2 Software Used by Respondents

Eight (48%) of the respondents used some form of computer software/hardware to assist in their equipment replacement analysis. Four of these eight agencies, used micro-computers and related software, while the remaining four agencies had a mainframe program that was specially designed for their particular circumstances.

The following is a description of the software/programs being used by the respondents:

- FLEET COMMAND[2]

Synopsis: Ten modules for fleet management and support including equipment records, work order processing, mechanic productivity, preventative maintenance scheduling, vendor information, parts inventory, fuel usage and billing. Primarily a mainframe application.

- VEHICLE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (VIMS)[2]

Synopsis: VIMS is a custom designed system written in MICROFUCUS HIGH PERFORMANCE COBOL. The system can input age and/or mileage replacement criteria and forecast when vehicles will reach a certain age or mileage. System lists all equipment to be replaced on a certain date.

- AGECON[3]

Synopsis: This software uses economic models to arrive at the optimal time of replacement. AGECON plots operating and maintenance costs against ownership costs to determine the lowest total cost of a particular equipment item.

- FLEET PLUS[2]

Synopsis: System records all maintenance costs, parts inventory, fuel costs and provides replacement list based on age/mileage criteria input into computer.

- FLEET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM[2]

Synopsis: This is a mainframe program that produces thirteen different reports on various vehicle data and operating costs. One report is used solely for

vehicle replacement and projects replacement in order of the date each vehicle is to be replaced. Replacement forecasts are based on mileage.

1.2.3 Problems With Software Being Used by Respondents

The problems associated with these programs can be summarized as follows:

- FLEET COMMAND
 - Mainframe program difficult for user to modify
 - Does not perform equipment cost forecasting
 - Does not provide a replacement priority list
 - Requires trained personnel to operate
- VEHICLE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
 - Custom designed system
 - Provides replacement list based on the date a certain mileage or age reached
 - Does not provide a priority list
- AGECON (APPENDIX B)
 - Does not provide equipment cost forecasting
 - Does not provide a priority listing
- FLEET PLUS
 - Provides a replacement list based on the date a certain mileage or age is reached
 - Does not provide a priority list
- FLEET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
 - Mainframe program cannot be modified by user

- Does not forecast equipment costs
- Does not provide a priority list

1.2.4. Funding Required for Fleet Replacement and Setting Fleet Replacement Priority List

Fifteen of the seventeen respondents (80%) indicated that they did not receive sufficient funds to replace all equipment requiring replacement. The question then asked of the respondents, was, "How did they decide the order in which equipment was to be replace?"

In all cases, the answer to this question was subjective and was in the following format:

- Use "worst case scenario", that is, replace the worst or those "most likely" to need extensive work.
- Replace equipment with the highest mileage.
- Replace equipment based on "occupational necessities", that is, certain types of equipment are absolutely necessary while others are not as critical.
- Keep equipment which will "most likely" be the least expensive to operate and maintain.
- Department head sets "priority".
- "Establish" a priority list.
- Need, use, etc. - All tempered by current priorities as determined by government officials (politics).

- Essential equipment replaced first.
- Implications of not replacing equipment are discussed by management/government.

1.2.5 Special Problems of Respondents

The main complaint expressed by the respondents was that they did not receive sufficient funds to replace all vehicles and equipment which required replacement in a given year. To complicate this matter, these respondents had no quantitative method to determine the order in which this equipment was to be replaced.

Another problem identified by the questionnaire, was related to the forecasting of equipment's future years' costs. This was a problem for the respondent, because of the required time to receive the new equipment after tenders for this equipment were called. In one case, the average delivery time for the new equipment was between 6 to 8 months in duration. This time, coupled with the 2 to 4 month delay in getting funds approved to purchase this equipment, meant the respondent had to maintain the old equipment for a period of 8 to 12 months beyond its economic life. If the respondent had been able to forecast the total equipment costs the year prior to its scheduled replacement, the new equipment would have replaced the old equipment at the end of its economic life.

1.3 TYPES OF EQUIPMENT LIFE

The life of equipment can be described in three categories:[4]

1. Service Life
2. Technological Life
3. Economic Life

The service life[4] of a vehicle refers to the amount of time a vehicle is capable of operating and rendering useful service, provided it receives adequate maintenance and if worn out parts are replaced with new parts.

The technological life[5] of a vehicle associates the relative decline in productivity of an older model vehicle, to the increased productivity of a new model vehicle. The design of new equipment is usually modified from one year to the next in an attempt to increase productivity, hence increasing the attractiveness of buying the new equipment. One equipment manufacturer has quantified this increase in productivity for some of its equipment by calculating a productivity index for this equipment. The Caterpillar Tractor Company produces a publication entitled "Perspective"[6] for some of the equipment it produces. In this publication, one can track the productivity of a machine, in some cases, as far back as 1947. The technological life of an item of equipment is therefore the amount of time that passes between changes in its productivity index.

The economic life of a machine refers to the time when the total costs for that machine are a minimum.[7] Components that make up the total cost are: operating and maintenance costs, ownership costs, parts inventory cost, obsolescence cost, training costs and salvage value. These will be fully discussed in a following section.

1.3.1 Fleet Replacement Criteria: Public VS Private Fleets

The criteria used to determine a fleet replacement plan, varies, depending on whether or not the fleet being analyzed is publicly owned or privately owned. Table II shows the primary concerns for fleet managers of both types of fleets. The following is a discussion of these concerns.

Table II

PRIMARY CONCERNS FOR SETTING FLEET REPLACEMENT CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE FLEETS	
Publicly Owned Fleet	Privately Owned Fleet
1. Age	1. Depreciation
2. Mileage	2. Price
3. Operating & Maintenance Costs	3. Replacement Timing
4. Politics	4. Mileage
5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:	5. Maintenance & Reliability
(i) Safety	6. Vehicle Condition at Resale
	7. Taxes
	8. OTHER CONSIDERATION:
	(i) Safety
	(ii) Image
	(iii) Employee Morale

1.3.2 Publicly Owned Fleet Replacement Criteria

Age

Statistically, it is known that failure of some vehicle components is a function of time.[8] This is of particular significance in rubber and plastic parts. In harsh environments, body components are also affected due to age. In a governmental setting,

if the purchasing cycle is missed in any given year, the agency may be required to spend unnecessary monies in order to keep the vehicle in operating condition until the next cycle occurs.

The age of equipment is expressed in the number of years worked for light duty vehicles such as cars and trucks. For heavy equipment, the age is usually expressed in the number of hours worked by the equipment.

Mileage

Many public agencies use mileage as their governing fleet replacement criteria. This is based on the fact that, historically, higher mileage will result in higher failure rates for a vehicle. Many public agencies used both age and mileage as their main replacement criteria. This was confirmed by the response to the fleet replacement questionnaire.

Operating and Maintenance Expenses

Equipment in the same equipment class or type, will develop a pattern of normal operating expenses. When this pattern is established, individual units in a particular class can be tracked to determine if units follow the normal pattern of costs. When searching for the optimum economic life of equipment, this criteria is perhaps the greatest in importance, provided that the information is recorded in a form which can be used by the fleet manager.

Politics

In most public agency environments, there is likely to be some form of elected body which is responsible to represent the private and corporate citizens from which most

of the revenues needed to operate the agency are derived. Political decisions made by such groups, can have an affect on how equipment replacement decisions are made. These decisions can have the greatest impact on fleet replacement, when monies budgeted for fleet replacement is transferred or re-appropriated for other purposes in the public agency. The fleet manager will then require some method of reassessing the equipment requiring replacement and at the same time be able to inform the elected body of the repercussions of their decisions.

Other Considerations

(i) Safety

In recent years, safety is gaining considerable attention in both public and private agencies. Certain equipment will require replacement based on the fact that serious injury to personnel or damage to property may result due to the condition of that equipment. The costs associated with these injuries or damages, can be greater than the cost of replacing the defective equipment. These costs could be in the form of Workman's Compensation payments, fines levied from the local Occupational Health and Safety Department or legal claims as a result of injury or property damages.

1.3.3 Privately Owned Fleet Replacement Criteria

Depreciation

The difference between the purchase price and the resale value of a vehicle is defined as depreciation.[8] In privately owned fleets, depreciation usually has the greatest financial impact on the replacement decision. The loss in value of a vehicle,

often has a greater impact on fleet costs than does maintenance costs. Knowledgeable fleet managers place great emphasis on the impact of depreciation when determining which vehicles should be replaced.

Price

By acquiring equipment at the lowest possible price, without compromising quality, the fleet manager can reduce the difference between the purchase price and the resale value of the equipment. Private fleet owners can usually negotiate the price of this equipment on a one-on-one basis with the equipment dealer. With publicly owned fleets, the acquisition of equipment is normally done through a tender call, where the acquisition price may not necessarily be the lowest price. In Newfoundland, the provincial preference policy has been a factor in this regard.

Replacement Timing

During certain times of the year, the resale value of equipment will be greater than at other times. Generally, the highest resale value will be achieved during the first few weeks of the new model year; September to mid-November. Resale values drop substantially during the winter months due to decreasing consumer demand. Private fleet managers watch the resale market very closely so that they can get the greatest resale value of their old equipment and at the same time minimize the depreciation on newly acquired equipment.

Mileage

This factor has been discussed under Section 1.3.2.

Maintenance and Reliability

Maintenance and operating costs for private fleets will be the same as those in the publicly owned fleet provided the labour costs for mechanical repair personnel are similar. The reliability of the private fleet can have a detrimental effect on the private fleet organizational profits. If a private firm bids a certain project assuming the use of a certain vehicle, and that vehicle should break down during the execution of the project, a replacement vehicle will either have to be purchased or rented. This extra cost will decrease the overall profit of the private fleet owner.

Vehicle Condition

At resale, vehicles which have received good care earn the highest value. If operators are made accountable for the condition of their vehicles, the private fleet owner can expect to achieve the highest resale value for its equipment.

Taxes

From time to time, Canadian and U.S. governments enact Investment Tax Credit (ITC) laws which encourage the purchase of new equipment. The impact of such laws change with the length of time the equipment is kept in service. Also, some governments tax personal property including vehicles. In most cases, the tax declines as a vehicle ages.

Other Considerations**(i) Safety**

This has been discussed in Section 1.3.2.

(ii) **Image**

Vehicle age or condition may have a substantial effect on the image of a private company. When important clients are transported in company vehicles, the image of that company will be enhanced by the good condition of its vehicles. Likewise, equipment in good condition being used on projects, will give clients the confidence to continue dealing with such companies on future projects where this equipment is required.

(iii) **Employee Morale**

High employee morale will undoubtedly create increased productivity. Employees working with equipment which has low downtime, will likely be less frustrated with trying to complete their assigned jobs. They will also become more interested in keeping the equipment properly maintained.

1.4 SOFTWARE

1.4.1 Commercially Available Software

A market search, of commercially available fleet management software packages, was performed. Table 3 shows a total of 40 software packages are available for various fleet management functions. Nine (23%) of these software packages have some fleet replacement analysis capabilities. Three of these nine packages, use age/mileage as replacement criterion. The remaining six packages, use equipment costs as replacement criterion.

Table III

COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE COMPUTER SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE	PROVIDES COST TRACKING	REPLACEMENT CRITERIA USED	PROVIDES FORECASTING	PROVIDES PRIORITY LIST	USER CAN MODIFY SOFTWARE	REMARKS
Mesa	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Designed for each user
DC Fleet	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Special data collection equip.
Vehicle Control Plus	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
BTMI/EMS	Yes	Age/Mileage	Yes	Yes	No	No longer sold
Equipment Management	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Fleet Manager	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	
Tremlin	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Equipment inventory system
CIA VMHS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
ARMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Mainframe application
TIMS	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	Repair tracking system
VMS	Yes	Usage/Costs	No	No	No	
GLMS	Yes	Age/Mileage	No	No	No	Forecasts by Age/Mileage
Vehicle Cost VMHS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Designed for truck fleets
Equipment Maintenance Management System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Vehicle Cost Analyzer	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	Individual analysis
Fleet Controller	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Fleet Cost Control	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Fleet Tracker	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintswex	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintenance Management System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Fleet Maintenance Module	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
CHRS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Fleet Command	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Mainframe application
FleetMate	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
VEMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Penton	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintenance EMSPV	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Parts Data Inventory	No	N/A	No	No	No	Parts inventory only
Utilifleet	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Fleet Maintenance System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Tackforce	Yes	N/A	P.M. Only	No	No	Repair tracking system
Vehicle CTRL	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Dataforce	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	
Parts Force	No	N/A	No	No	No	Parts inventory only
MEMS-II	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintenance Management	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
FMS Fleet Management Program	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
FLMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
AQUICON	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	
Fleet Plus	Yes	Age/Mileage	Yes	No	No	

Three software packages (7%) do perform forecasting functions, and is done on the basis of determining when a vehicle will reach a certain age or mileage.

One of the software packages (3%) has the capability of providing a listing of vehicles which require replacement. Vehicles are selected for replacement if they meet the software replacement criteria. In this particular case, vehicles which have reached a certain age/mileage are selected for replacement.

It has been found that most computerized fleet management packages are not appropriate for municipal applications.[9] Despite the variety of programs and systems available, many facts and fantasies arise after these systems are implemented.[10]

None of the software packages listed in Table III can be modified by the user. The only flexibility the user has with some of these packages is in the input of replacement criteria. Some of these programs will give the user a choice of replacement criteria permitted to be used with the system.

Appendix B gives a detailed listing of software packages shown in Table 3 which provides; vendor information, hardware requirements, and a synopsis of each software package.

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of the research is as follows:

To develop an equipment replacement model for publicly owned fleets which will incorporate the following capabilities:

- (a) Forecast future equipment costs.

- (b) The model will provide the fleet owner with the optimum equipment replacement time.
- (c) The model will provide the fleet owner with a priority listing giving the order in which the equipment is to be replaced.
- (d) The model will be user friendly and not require computer programming by the fleet owner.
- (e) The model will be flexible so that it can be modified by the owner as required.

1.6 METHODOLOGY

The research presented in this thesis was developed based on the following methodology:

1. Publicly owned agencies were polled to determine how equipment replacement analysis was performed on their fleet.
2. A literature review, in the area of fleet management, was performed to identify sources of information in this area. The types of equipment life and the criteria used for both public and private fleets were researched.
3. Available software packages in this field were researched and analyzed.
4. The various costs associated with total equipment costs as discussed.
5. All types of equipment replacement analysis techniques are reviewed.
6. Forecasting techniques for equipment costs in a time series are analyzed.

7. A method of equipment replacement analysis is recommended which incorporates equipment costs, forecasting and a priority listing of equipment to be replaced.
8. The recommended fleet replacement analysis model is implemented with an existing publicly owned fleet.

Chapter 2

FLEET REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

There are several fleet replacement analysis techniques available to the fleet manager. The complexity of these techniques is varied. Therefore, the type of fleet replacement analysis technique chosen, should fit the operational needs of the fleet owner.

In most cases, the fleet replacement process will exhibit several common traits. These characteristics can be summarized by Figure 2.1. This figure shows a typical fleet replacement process.

With the fleet replacement process in place, the fleet manager requires cost data on the equipment being analyzed. Several cost factors should be considered in the total equipment costs. These costs can be summarized as follows:

1. Ownership Costs
2. Operating and Maintenance Costs
3. Downtime Costs
4. Parts Inventory Costs
5. Training Costs
6. Obsolescence Costs

These cost factors, as well as the various types of equipment replacement analysis techniques will be discussed in this section.

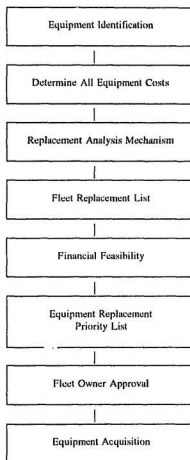
THE FLEET REPLACEMENT PROCESS

Figure 2.1

2.2 EQUIPMENT COSTS

2.2.1 Ownership Costs

Annual equipment ownership costs, as the name implies, refers to the annual costs incurred by an agency to own equipment.[11] Several factors can be considered in the determination of these costs as follows:

1. Depreciation
2. Investment Cost, Taxes, Insurance, Storage and Miscellaneous

The following sections shall briefly discuss each of these factors.

2.2.1.1 Depreciation

Depreciation is defined as the annual decrease in equipment value through wear, deterioration or obsolescence. The profitable fleet owner must recover the loss in value of equipment during its useful life.

The general term depreciation should not be confused with the specific term depreciation accounting.[12] Depreciation accounting is the systematic allocation of the costs of a capital investment over a specific number of years. There are three reasons for calculating the depreciation accounting value of equipment. They are:

1. To provide the owner with an easily calculated estimate of the current market value of the equipment.

2. To provide a systematic method for allocating the depreciation portion of equipment ownership costs over a specific time period.
3. To allocate the depreciation portion of ownership costs in such a manner to accrue the greatest tax benefits.

To determine the depreciation of any type of equipment, the following information is required:

1. The original purchase price of the equipment.
2. The approximate economic life of the equipment. (Term)
3. The estimated resale value of the equipment. (Salvage)

With this information, depreciation can be calculated using several methods.

Three of the most common methods are:[12]

1. Straight Line Method
2. Sum of Year Digits Method
3. Declining Balance Method

A description of these methods is available in any economics reference book.

2.2.1.2 Investment Cost, Taxes, Insurance, Storage and Miscellaneous

Investment costs are costs associated with interest payments on money borrowed to purchase new equipment. Many owners charge interest as part of hourly ownership and operating costs while others consider it as general overhead in the overall operation.[13] Interest is usually based on the owners average annual investment in the

unit and it should be considered whether or not the machine is purchased outright or financed.

All taxes and insurance which are assessed against each machine should be included in ownership costs. The Canadian and U.S. Governments sometimes enact tax laws which can have positive or negative effects on ownership costs. In some cases, tax credits are provided to encourage equipment purchases. In other cases, taxes are levied against vehicles based on the vehicles value at any given time. In the United States, some states tax personal property, including vehicles. In most situations, the tax declines as a vehicle ages.

Other factors which could be associated with ownership costs, would be storage fees such as rent or maintenance costs of equipment storage yards and buildings. Miscellaneous ownership costs[14] such as wages for security guards, for protection of the equipment fleet, expenses for handling equipment in and out of storage may also be considered as ownership costs. An example of this cost could be float charges for dozers and track excavators.

2.2.2 Operating and Maintenance Costs

The most significant factor affecting the total equipment cost is the operating and maintenance (O&M) costs. The operating costs would include all costs associated with the equipment's operation such as fuel, oil, fluids, and all other items required for the efficient operation of a particular equipment item.

The maintenance costs would include all costs associated with the repair of the equipment item for both preventative and demand maintenance. These costs would include all labour, parts, and equipment costs required for such maintenance. Preventative maintenance would involve scheduled service checks on the equipment which, in theory, should reduce some of the demand maintenance requirements. Demand maintenance would involve the repair of equipment due to damage to or the malfunction of the equipment item.

2.2.3 Downtime Cost Factor

Consideration in the determination of this cost factor are the internal and external equipment rental rates, operators wages, overtime rates, and any costs incurred due to the delay of work.

Annual downtime hours can be obtained from the fleet cost tracking mechanism being used by the agency.

The internal and external rates of all equipment must be known. If an agency has to rent "outside" equipment to replace one of its equipment items, this is an extra cost which must be borne by the agency.

The wages paid to the operator, of a machine that is down for repairs, must also be considered in the total downtime cost of the machine. For some public agencies, this cost will vary depending on how it can deal with the idle operator. Where collective agreements are in place, there may be restrictions placed on how the operator can be used once the machine he/she is assigned to is down for repairs. If the operator is not

permitted to operate another type of equipment, or does not possess the knowledge and experience to operate another type of equipment, the wages of that operator will be another cost consideration in the downtime cost factor.

One method of determining downtime cost is by using the following formula:

$$C_D = D \times H_p \times C_R \quad \text{Equation 2-1}$$

Where

C_D = Downtime cost in a given year

D = Downtime percentage of existing machine

H_p = Planned annual usage of existing machine in hours

C_R = Hourly cost of replacement machine

2.2.4 Parts Inventory Cost

Another cost that must be considered in the total equipment cost, is the cost of parts inventory and the carrying costs associated with stocking those parts.

The cost of parts inventory can be obtained from the agencies inventory records. Ideally, parts should be categorized by equipment make. The cost of the same type of parts items, may be different for machines in the same class of equipment, due to differences in design of each particular make of machine.

The carrying charges incurred by the agency are also an important consideration in the determination of the parts inventory cost. The method which this cost could be determined, would be to apply the appropriate inflation factor as a function of time, to the particular parts item.

2.2.5 Training Costs

The cost to train operators in the safe operation of the various equipment types is also an important cost consideration in the total equipment cost. This cost will vary depending on the type of equipment involved.

Training can be done either in-house or provided by professional equipment operator training schools. For large agencies, the in-house approach may be the best alternative for the training for personnel. Using this method the operator could be trained on the equipment item he/she may be required to operate once the training is completed.

For smaller agencies, the professional equipment operator training school may best suit their needs. These agencies will have less equipment to call on for in-house training and will not have a great need to employ its own equipment operator training personnel.

2.2.6 Obsolescence Cost

As an equipment item ages, there may be a cost associated with the obsolescence of that particular type of machine.

As advances are made in the technology of certain equipment items design, older machines become less efficient than similar new machines. An additional cost is incurred on the agency due to a decrease in the efficiency of the older equipment item. The older machine may have to work longer to produce the same result of that of a new similar machine.

Improvements in the quality of equipment components, such as stronger materials and the accessibility of replacement parts will also have an affect on the obsolescence cost of a particular equipment item.

Provided the appropriate information is available, the obsolescence cost can be calculated from the following formula:

$$C_O = P_L \times H_P \times C_R \quad \text{Equation 2-2}$$

Where

C_O = Obsolescence cost in a given year

P_L = Production loss of existing machine in percent

H_P = Planned annual usage of existing machine in hours

C_R = Hourly cost of the replacement machine

2.2.7 Standardized Usage

When comparing the total equipment costs for the various equipment types, consideration must be given to the amount of usage each item of equipment receives. To illustrate this, two similar equipment items are compared. An older machine may have less total operating and maintenance costs than a new machine. If an equipment replacement analysis is done based only on these costs, the new machine would be scheduled for replacement before the older machine. If, however, the usage of each machine is incorporated into these costs, the results would be the opposite. This can be represented by the following expression:

$$C_S = \frac{T_S}{T_A} \times C_A \quad \text{Equation 2-3}$$

Where

C_s = Standardized Operating and Maintenance Costs

T_s = Standard Operating Units for Equipment Type

T_A = Actual Operating Units for Equipment Type

C_A = Actual Operating and Maintenance Costs for Equipment Type

Figure 2.2 shows how usage of equipment can affect equipment costs. It also shows how these costs can be standardized for the purposes of equipment replacement analysis.

COST COMPARISON OF EQUIPMENT BASED ON DIFFERENT USAGE

Standardized Annual Usage (hours):	1800 hours per year						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Annual Equip. Cost, C_A							
- Machine "A"	33,165	12,507	27,402	34,501	40,836	37,724	186,135
Annual Equip. Cost, C_A							
- Machine "B"	21,079	40,021	46,905	59,531	40,035	39,092	246,663
Annual Equip. Usage (hrs), T_A							
- Machine "A"	1,750	920	1,200	1,400	1,530	1,500	8,300
Annual Equip. Usage (hrs), T_A							
- Machine "B"	1,660	2,200	1,900	1,950	1,600	1,920	11,230
Standardized Equip. Cost, C_s							
- Machine "A"	34,113	24,470	41,103	44,358	48,042	45,269	237,355
Standardized Equip. Cost, C_s							
- Machine "B"	22,857	32,744	44,436	54,952	45,039	36,649	236,677

$$\text{Example } C_s = \frac{1,800}{1,600} \times \$40,035 = \$45,039$$

Figure 2.2

2.3 ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Three types of equipment replacement analysis techniques will be discussed in this section. They are:

1. Life Cycle Cost Method
2. Interval Life Method
3. Nomographs

2.3.1 Life Cycle Cost Method

The life cycle cost method of equipment replacement analysis refers to the analysis of the various equipment cost factors previously discussed in Section 2.2.

Figure 2.3 shows a typical life cycle cost method for equipment replacement analysis.

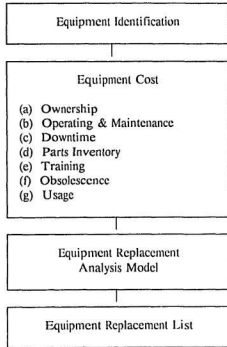
TYPICAL LIFE CYCLE COST METHOD

Figure 2.3

This method calculates the total annual equipment costs. These costs are then plotted against time. The optimum time to replace the equipment being analyzed, would be when these costs are a minimum. Figure 2.4 shows the typical relationship between these costs.

RELATIONSHIP OF LIFE CYCLE COSTS

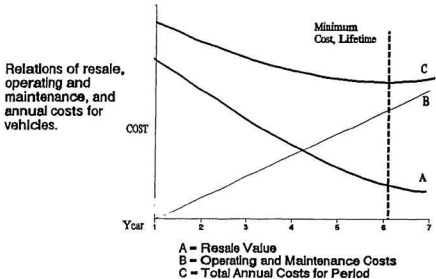


Figure 2.4

A slight variation to this method is with the use of "average" annual equipment costs.[4] In this method, the optimum replacement time is when average annual equipment costs are a minimum. Figure 2.5 illustrates the relationship of these costs.

The average annual costs[4] can be calculated from the following formula:

$$MAC_R = \frac{P - S_R + \sum_{t=1}^R X_t}{R} \quad \text{Equation 2-4}$$

Where

MAC_R = Mean Annual Cost at Period R

P = Purchase Price at Time T=0

S_R = Salvage Value at Period R

$\sum X_i$ = Sum of Periods Equipment Costs

R = Year of Replacement

The time value of money must be included in all equipment cost factor amounts.

Appendix C shows a typical example of equipment replacement analysis using average annual equipment costs.

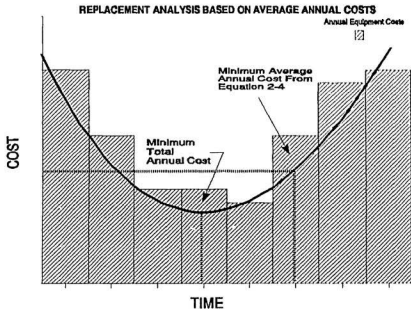


Figure 2.5

2.3.2 Interval Life Method

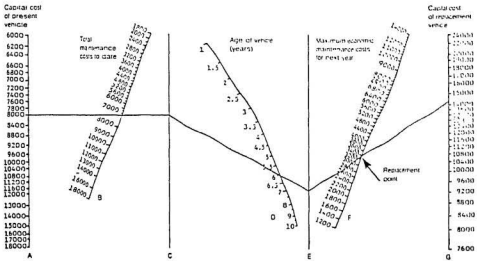
This method is used where the fleet owner uses age and/or mileage as fleet replacement criteria. In this method the fleet owner replaces equipment that has reached its replacement age or mileage criteria. This method is very simple and requires little analysis. The data required for this method of analysis would be the age and/or mileage of the equipment. If the owner's mileage replacement criteria was 100,000 km, all vehicles with odometer readings greater than 100,000 km would be replaced. Similarly, if the age replacement criteria was five years for a certain type of equipment, all vehicles older than five years of age would be replaced.

2.3.3 Nomographs

Commercially prepared nomographs[14] are available for equipment replacement analysis. They are a graphical representation of the life cycle costing method previously discussed. They are inexpensive, straightforward and easy to use. These nomographs can be used without any special mathematical or statistical skills. The information required to use these nomographs are:

1. Purchase price of the equipment
2. Total maintenance cost to date
3. The age of the equipment
4. The purchase price of a new machine

NOMOGRAM FOR VEHICLE REPLACEMENT



Initial cost: \$8,000. Total maintenance cost to date: \$7,200. Age: 6 Years. Replacement Cost: \$14,000. Replace the vehicle when the maintenance cost for the next year is projected at \$3,300 or greater.[14]

Figure 2.6

The projected cost of repairs for the next year will determine whether equipment replacement is necessary. Figure 2.6 shows a typical nomograph used for equipment replacement analysis. This nomograph calculates the maximum permissible "economic" maintenance costs for the next year. If the actual maintenance costs in the next year exceeds this amount, the equipment should be replaced.

2.4 ECONOMIC LIFE OF EQUIPMENT USING PERFORMANCE FACTORS

Equipment owners should be interested in obtaining the lowest possible cost per unit of production.[12] In order to determine the most economical time to replace equipment, accurate records of the various equipment costs associated with each machine must be kept. Similarly, accurate records of the equipment performance indicators must be maintained.

Typical performance indicators can be hours of use or, volume of material excavated. The fleet owner can then calculate a yearly production cost per machine in terms of cost per hour of usage or cost per volume of material excavated.

The fleet owner would consider replacing a machine, when the annual production cost of the machine begins to increase. This method of analysis could be incorporated into the life cycle cost method of equipment replacement analysis discussed in Section 2.3.1.

Chapter 3

FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Decisions in the private and public sector[15] depend on the perceptions of future outcomes that will affect the benefits and costs of possible alternative courses of action. Since these alternatives take place in the future, they must be forecast.

Accurate forecasts of future equipment costs will help the fleet owner make the equipment replacement decision prior to the end of the equipment's economic life. This will enable the fleet owner to avoid spending excessive amounts of monies on certain types of repairs, and also provide the lead time required in some areas, to order the new replacement vehicle.

An extremely useful form of forecasting procedure is time series analysis. A time series is a set of statistical observations arranged in chronological order. In the case of fleet replacement analysis, these observations would be the annual total costs for a piece of equipment.

The prediction of any time series in fleet replacement analysis involves the examination of past equipment costs. Methods of time series analysis are descriptive in nature and do not provide for probability statements concerning future events. It is important to note that these methods must be always supplemented by sound subjective judgement. Figure 3.1 shows a typical forecasting process.[16]

THE FORECASTING PROCESS

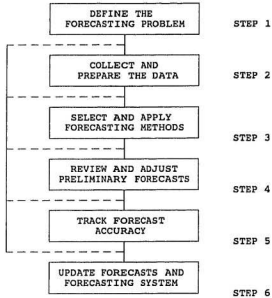


Figure 3.1

3.2 METHODS OF FORECASTING FUTURE YEARS'

COSTS

The following types of forecasting methods shall be investigated:

1. The Method of Least Squares
2. Second Degree Polynomial Function
3. Logarithmic Trend Line
4. Moving Average Method

5. Exponential Smoothing

6. Box-Jenkins Method

3.2.1 Method of Least Squares

The method of least squares is used to fit trend lines because of its simplicity. It should be recognized that while using this method for times series analysis, the usual probabilistic assumptions made in regression analysis are not met. This is because in time series analysis, time is the independent variable, "X" and equipment costs the dependent variable "Y". It is not reasonable to think of the deviation of actual equipment costs in a given year from the computed trend value as a random error. Also, the assumption of independence in regression analysis is not met in the case of time series analysis. Equipment costs in a given year surely are not independent of what they were in the preceding year.

The method of least squares produces a straight line in the form of the following equation:

$$Y_t = a + bX_t \quad \text{Equation 3-1}$$

Where

Y_t = Equipment Cost at Time T

a = Intercept on Y-axis

b = Slope of the Trend Line

X_t = Time, t (in years)

The slope, b , of the trend line is calculated from the following formula:

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i)}{n}}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2}{n}}{N}} \quad \text{Equation 3-2}$$

Where

n = Number of Years of Data

The intercept of the trend line is calculated from:

$$a = \bar{y} - b \bar{x} \quad \text{Equation 3-3}$$

Where

\bar{y} = Mean of All Equipment Cost Data

\bar{x} = Mean of the x_i Values

3.2.2 Forecasting a Second Degree Polynomial Function with the Method of Least Squares

The second degree polynomial trend line can be fitted[17] in the form of the following equation:

$$Y_i = a + b_1 X_i + B_{ii} X_i^2 \quad \text{Equation 3-4}$$

Where

a = Y-axis Intercept

b_1 = Estimated Linear Effect on Y_i

B_{ii} = Estimated Curvilinear Effect on Y_i

The trend equation co-efficients are determined by solving the following three equations simultaneously:

$$\text{I. } \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = na + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + b_{11} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \quad \text{Equation 3-5}$$

$$\text{II. } \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i = a \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + b_{11} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^3 \quad \text{Equation 3-6}$$

$$\text{III. } \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 Y_i = a \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^3 + b_{11} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^4 \quad \text{Equation 3-7}$$

3.2.3 Forecasting Using a Logarithmic Trend Line

The equation of the logarithmic line that would describe the trend of a time series is as follows:

$$\text{Log } Y_t = a + bx \quad \text{Equation 3-8}$$

The constant, A, and slope, B, of this equation are computed as follows:

$$a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log Y_i}{n} \quad \text{Equation 3-9}$$

and

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \log Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \quad \text{Equation 3-10}$$

After "a" and "b" are calculated, Y_T can be calculated by substituting values of X (time) into the trend equation.

Logarithmic second-degree curves can also be fitted to time series in which the trend is increasing at an increasing or decreasing percentage rate. For polynomials greater than the third degree, this method of forecasting is not recommended as curves computed by such polynomials permit many changes in direction. These curves do not have the smooth, continuous movement characteristic of a time series.

3.2.4 Moving Average Method of Forecasting

The moving average method of forecasting is one of the simplest time series to use.[18] This technique assumes that the pattern exhibited by the historical data can be represented by the arithmetic means of past data. The simplest moving average model is in the following form:

$$M_t = Y_{t+1} = \frac{Y_t + Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2} + \dots + Y_{t-N+1}}{N} \quad \text{Equation 3-11}$$

Where

M_t = Moving Average at Time T

Y_t = Actual Value of the Data at Time T

N = Number of periods included in the Moving Average

Y_{t+1} = Estimate Value of Data at Time, T+1

Equipment cost data usually exhibits some form of increasing trend as a function of time. The simple moving average method described above may be inappropriate in these cases. If a trend is present in the cost data, the simple moving average values will lag behind the actual data. To correct for this problem, a double moving average M_T

should be calculated. To calculate M_T , each value of M_T is treated as one data point and a second moving average is calculated based on M_T observations. This can be expressed by the following formula:

$$M_t^d = \frac{M_t + M_{t+2} + \dots M_{t+n+1}}{n} \quad \text{Equation 3-12}$$

The double moving average forecast is based on the following formula:

$$\hat{M}_{t+T}^d = a_t + b_t T \quad \text{Equation 3-13}$$

* denotes forecast value

The constant, " a_t ", and slope, " b_t ", of the formula can be calculated as follows:

$$a_t = 2M_t - M_t^d \quad \text{Equation 3-14}$$

and

$$b = \frac{2}{n-1} (M_t - M_t^d) \quad \text{Equation 3-15}$$

In using equation 3-13 to develop the next year's equipment cost, t has a value of 1.

As each new data observation becomes available, new values for " a_t " and " b_t " in equations 3-14 and 3-15 respectively, can be calculated. A new next year forecast can then be determined.

3.2.5 Exponential Smoothing

Exponential smoothing is a widely used time-series forecasting model. New forecasts are derived by adjusting the prior forecast to reflect its forecast error. In this way, the forecasts are continually being revised based on past experience.

Exponential smoothing offers several advantages over other forecasting techniques as follows:

1. Exponential smoothing models mesh very easily with computer systems.
2. Data storage requirements are minimal compared to other forecasting techniques.
3. Exponential smoothing models react more quickly to changes in economic conditions than do moving average models.

In single exponential smoothing, the forecast for the next year and all subsequent years, is determined by adjusting the current year forecast by a portion of the difference between the forecast and actual value.

The basic formula for single exponential smoothing is as follows:

$$S_t^i = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}^i \quad \text{Equation 3-16}$$

Where

S_t^i = Single Exponential Smoothing Value

Y_t = Actual Value in Time Period t

α = the Smoothing Constant ($0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$)

It can be shown that α is related approximately to the number of periods in a simple moving average by the following formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{n + 1} \quad \text{Equation 3-17}$$

Another method of selecting an appropriate value for α is by investigating a graph of the data over time. If the plot shows little variation in the data, a small value

of α should be chosen. If the plot shows great variations in the data, a corresponding greater value of α should be selected by the user.

Other methods of exponential smoothing which can be used are: (APPENDIX D)

1. Double Exponential Smoothing
2. Winter's Method (Seasonal)
3. Brown's Linear Exponential Smoothing
4. Triple Exponential Smoothing
5. Adaptive - Response - Rate Exponential Smoothing
6. Holts Exponential Smoothing

3.2.6 Box-Jenkins Forecasting Method

The Box-Jenkins Method of forecasting is a self-projecting time series model. This method of forecasting is based on statistical concepts and principles. The Box-Jenkins method of forecasting can be used if the following requirements are met:

1. Data representing the historical behaviour of what you want to forecast is available.
2. This data is sufficient in quantity to establish a track record.
3. The forecasting required is short to medium term.

The computations involved in the Box-Jenkins method are much too labourious and time consuming to perform by hand. A computer is an absolute must if the user is to successfully utilize this forecasting method.

Many commercially available Box-Jenkins programs are available through commercial software distributions. Appendix E gives a listing and synopsis of those software packages available.

Chapter 4

FLEET REPLACEMENT MODEL FOR PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS

4.1 MODEL STRATEGY

The development of a fleet replacement analysis model for publicly owned fleets (FRAPOF MODEL), requires the determination of a model strategy. The strategy being proposed in this model is as follows:

1. The model must be adaptable and easily modified to meet the users specific needs.
2. It must have the ability to compile equipment data in a concise and logical manner.
3. It must have the ability to forecast future costs.
4. It must provide the user with an equipment replacement priority list.

The model will consist of five modules as shown in Figure 4.1.

4.1.1 Adapting and Modifying the Model

The FRAPOF Model developed will be adaptable to most spreadsheet computer software packages. The intent of the model, is to provide the user with a spreadsheet which will perform several mathematic functions using spreadsheet packages such as Lotus 1-2-3.[19]

Using the existing software packages will serve two purposes:

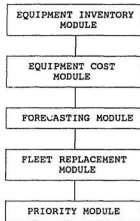
THE FLEET REPLACEMENT MODEL (FRAPOF)

Figure 4.1

1. Eliminate the need for complex computer programming by the user.
2. The model can be adapted and modified by users who are comfortable working with their chosen spreadsheet software packages.

4.1.2 Compiling Equipment Data

The FRAPOF Model developed, will compile various types of information about the equipment being analyzed. This information will include the following parameters:

1. Equipment Identification
 - (a) Unit Number
 - (b) Equipment Class
 - (c) Model Year

2. Equipment Costs

4.1.3 Forecasting Future Equipment Costs

The FRAPOF Model can perform time series forecasting by any of the techniques described in this thesis. The model will calculate the equipment costs for one year into the future. The method of forecasting chosen will be at the discretion of the user.

4.1.4 Replacement Priority List

The model will determine the optimum time to replace equipment and will provide the user with a priority listing of this equipment. The priority list will be based on a cost-benefit relationship as well as allow the user to assign an equipment importance factor to each vehicle. This will show the relative importance of each vehicle to the fleet.

4.2 EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE

The equipment inventory module consists of a file containing information about each equipment item in the fleet. Figure 4.2 shows the type of information to be compiled.

The identification number can be determined in any form by the user. The only requirement in selecting these numbers, is that they be unique to each vehicle.

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE

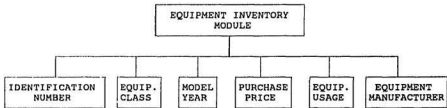


Figure 4.2

The equipment class is a description of the type of equipment being studied. Appendix F gives a listing of most types of equipment used by public agencies.

The model year indicates when the vehicle was manufactured.

The purchase price is the original price paid by the public agency for the equipment. This will be used in the priority module.

The equipment usage is the annual number of hours the machine worked in a given year.

The equipment manufacturer is the producer of the equipment.

4.3 EQUIPMENT COST MODULE

The equipment cost module, is a record of annual equipment costs. Each of the equipment cost factors discussed in Section 2.0 will be incorporated into this module.

This module consists of separate files which record the annual costs for each factor. They are then integrated into one file, where the total annual costs are compiled for use in the forecasting and replacement modules.

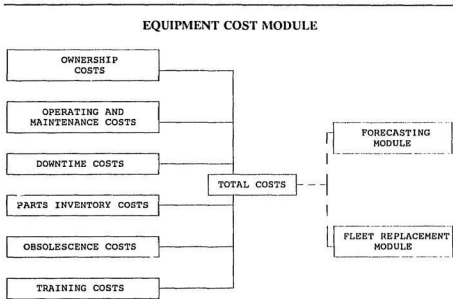


Figure 4.3

The accuracy of the recorded data in this module is an important factor in the validity of the results obtained in the forecasting, replacement and priority modules.

4.4 FORECASTING MODULE

The forecasting module is the mechanism where equipment's future costs are predicted. Any of the forecasting techniques discussed in Section 3.1, can be used in this

module. The primary objective of this module is to determine the predicted next year cost for use in the replacement and priority modules.

4.5 REPLACEMENT MODULE

This module utilizes data from the equipment cost module and forecasting modules discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4, respectively. The purpose of this module is to determine when equipment costs are minimum. Using data base functions, the module will provide the user with a listing of equipment replacement candidates. The candidates will then be used in the priority module.

4.6 PRIORITY MODULE

This is the final stage of the FRAPOF Model process. This module uses information from the equipment inventory, cost, forecasting and replacement modules, to provide the user with a priority listing of equipment to be replaced. The module calculates a replacement priority factor for each equipment replacement candidate. This factor is based on the following formula:

$$F_p = \frac{C_i + C_{i+1} - S_{i+1}}{P_r} \quad \text{Equation 4-1}$$

Where

F_p = Priority Factor

C_i = Total Cost to Date Including Ownership Costs

C_{i+1} = Forecasted Equipment Cost Next Year

S_{t+1} = Salvage Value of Equipment Next Year

P_r = Purchase Price of a New Replacement Vehicle

This is the ratio of total equipment cost including the predicted next year cost to the purchase price of the new replacement vehicle.

Chapter 5

IMPLEMENTING THE FRAPOF MODEL WITH AN EXISTING FLEET

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The FRAPOF Model described in Chapter 4, has been implemented with a publicly owned fleet consisting of 252 vehicles. The total value of this fleet has been estimated to be approximately \$15,500,000. This agency budgets \$1,500,000 annually for equipment replacement, but, this amount has been reduced in some years by as much as \$500,000 due to budgetary restraints.

The agency does use a fleet management model which was prepared by a consulting firm. The model did not perform up to the expectations of the agency. The model was modified by the agency's own staff to produce a fleet replacement priority list that was eventually acceptable to the agency.

This model continues to be used by the agency although it is uncertain if the model produces a true economic life cycle replacement program.

Annual capital budgets for the agency are approved during the months of April or May each year. Typically, once approval is given, tenders are called and equipment is finally received, a period of 6 months has passed. No method of forecasting is used by the agency that would allow for this delay in receiving the new equipment.

5.2 FRAPOF EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE

The following section deals with the implementation of the equipment inventory module with the public agency. This module follows the format outlined in Section 4.2. Appendix G shows the equipment inventory spreadsheet for this fleet.

5.2.1 Equipment Unit Numbers

The unit numbers chosen by the public agency were developed to provide the following information:

1. Manufacturer
2. Classification of Equipment
3. Model Year
4. Identification Number

Figure 5.1 illustrates how the equipment unit numbers were developed by the agency.

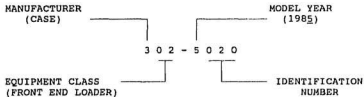


Figure 5.1

5.2.2 Equipment Classification, Model, Manufacturer, and Purchase Price

This data is in the equipment inventory module for the purpose of quick reference for personnel not familiar with the unit number coding. By simply looking at each unit number, the user can get a description of the particular equipment item.

The purchase price of the equipment item is provided for two reasons:

1. It provides the user with a record of the equipment item cost.
2. This data is used in the replacement module to determine the annual ownership cost of the particular unit. The ownership cost in this case is the annual depreciation of the equipment item.

5.2.3 Annual Usage Hours

The annual usage hours are included in this module for two purposes:

1. It gives the user a record of annual usage on particular equipment items.
2. These hours can be used by the fleet manager for the purpose of standardizing the equipment cost of machines that have relatively low usage compared to other vehicles in the same classification. This is discussed in Section 2.2.7.

The annual usage hours for this agency's fleet were incomplete and, therefore, not used for analysis purposes in this model.

Figure 5.2 shows the first sheet of the equipment inventory module for this fleet.

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE

 PRESENT YEAR : 1991
 LAST UPDATE : NOV.15/91

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)									
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
6	9013	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000									
6	9021	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000									
6	9039	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000									
6	1101	Portable Compressor	1981	INGERSOL RAND	\$8,000									
604	109	Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
604	117	Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
604	125	Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
604	9290	Sidewalk Plows	1989	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
74	8194	Sidewalk Plows	1988	TRACKLESS	\$12,000									
74	6156	Sidewalk Plows	1986	TRACKLESS	\$14,000									
74	6222	Sidewalk Plows	1986	TRACKLESS	\$48,000									
74	7220	Sidewalk Plows	1987	TRACKLESS	\$50,000									
74	8202	Sidewalk Plows	1988	TRACKLESS	\$52,000									
74	9184	Sidewalk Plows	1989	TRACKLESS	\$55,000									
74	9168	Sidewalk Plows	1989	TRACKLESS	\$55,000									
102	7598	Loader	1987	MICHIGAN	\$118,000									
302	3512	Loader	1973	CASE	\$51,000									
102	7806	Loader	1987	MICHIGAN	\$118,000									
302	5608	Loader	1975	CASE	\$55,000									
402	9369	Loader	1989	CATERPILLAR	\$110,000									

Figure 5.2

5.3 FRAPOF EQUIPMENT COST MODULE

The following section discusses the implementation of the equipment cost module of the FRAPOF Model as described in Section 4.3.

5.3.1 Ownership Costs

The only ownership cost used by this agency was depreciation. This was calculated based on straight line depreciation as described in Section 2.2.1.1 using a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet. Appendix H shows a typical ownership cost spreadsheet for this fleet. Figure 5.3.1 shows the first sheet of the ownership cost module for this fleet.

5.3.2 Operating and Maintenance Costs

Operating and maintenance costs (O&M) for the fleet were obtained from the agency's fleet cost data records. This data has been compiled by the agency since 1983. Information on equipment data prior to this date was not available. Figure 5.3.2 shows the first sheet of the O&M Cost Module for this fleet.

The O&M spreadsheet for this fleet is shown in Appendix I.

5.3.3 Downtime, Parts, Obsolescence, and Training Costs

The agency did not have cost data for any of these cost factors that was in a useful form. Any information available was either incomplete or inaccurate.

OWNERSHIP COST MODULE

PRESENT YEAR: 1991
LAST UPDATE: NOV/15/91

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	LIFE EXPECT	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION										NEXT YEAR
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
6 9013	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	
6 9021	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	
6 9039	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	
6 1101	Portable Compressor	1981	\$6,000	7	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	0	0	0	0	
604 0109	Sidewalk Plows	1981	\$35,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	
604 0117	Sidewalk Plows	1981	\$35,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	
604 0125	Sidewalk Plows	1981	\$35,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	
604 9200	Sidewalk Plows	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	
74 8154	Sidewalk Plows	1986	\$52,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	
74 8156	Sidewalk Plows	1986	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
74 8222	Sidewalk Plows	1986	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
74 7220	Sidewalk Plows	1987	\$50,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	8,333	8,333	8,333	8,333	8,333	
74 8202	Sidewalk Plows	1986	\$52,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	
74 9184	Sidewalk Plows	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	
74 9168	Sidewalk Plows	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	
102 7558	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	
302 3512	Loader	1973	\$51,000	12	4,250	4,250	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
102 7606	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	
302 5608	Loader	1975	\$55,000	12	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	

Figure 5.3.1

O & M COST MODULE

 PRESENT YEAR : 1991
 LAST UPDATE : NOV.15/91

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1991	TO-DATE	COSTS
6	9013	Portable Compressor						503	605	2,500	1,524		\$5,132	
6	9021	Portable Compressor							1,180	2,667	2,670		\$6,517	
6	9039	Portable Compressor							840	825	1,620		\$3,285	
6	1101	Portable Compressor	825	1,984	2,968	2,964	1,679	2,305	2,470	2,400	2,100		\$19,715	
604	109	Sidewalk Plows	1981	6,012	5,867	16,588	14,169	14,479	15,140	15,060	22,120	12,430	\$121,865	
604	117	Sidewalk Plows	1981	2,748	5,159	10,154	9,175	16,392	15,735	15,760	13,055	9,486	\$97,674	
604	125	Sidewalk Plows	1981	2,128	4,737	13,673	5,343	20,046	14,710	14,699	12,656	15,520	\$103,514	
604	9290	Sidewalk Plows	1989						7,305	6,811	18,845		\$32,961	
74	8194	Sidewalk Plows	1988					18,964	19,950	47,450	42,354		\$128,718	
74	6156	Sidewalk Plows	1986					17,343	19,393	25,150	26,235	14,400	\$102,521	
74	6222	Sidewalk Plows	1986				5,747	24,819	25,002	22,430	28,233	20,469	\$126,700	
74	7220	Sidewalk Plows	1987					10,716	22,144	22,013	10,715	15,200	\$80,788	
74	8202	Sidewalk Plows	1988						16,990	16,032	23,280	16,200	\$72,502	
74	9184	Sidewalk Plows	1989						8,070	47,435	4,644		\$60,149	
74	9168	Sidewalk Plows	1989						15,900	11,470	20,077		\$47,447	
102	7598	Loader	1987					16,715	19,121	20,120	21,730		\$77,686	
302	3512	Loader	1973	31,382	29,006	35,872	32,331	46,115	22,750	22,364	22,370	22,467	\$224,657	
102	7606	Loader	1987					18,014	18,129	19,034	22,188		\$77,965	
302	5608	Loader	1975	33,165	12,507	27,402	34,501	40,836	37,724	38,862	12,619	60,123	\$297,739	
402	9969	Loader	1989						7,507	15,390	23,830		\$46,727	

Figure 5.3.2

5.4 FRAPOF FORECASTING MODULE

The forecasting module used for this fleet, utilizes all cost data available in the equipment cost modules discussed in Section 5.3. The total equipment cost for each equipment item is compiled in this module. A forecasting model, using the method of least squares, calculates the total equipment cost for the "next year". Figure 5.4 shows the first sheet of the Forecasting Module for this fleet. Appendix J shows a typical module spreadsheet for this fleet.

5.5 FRAPOF REPLACEMENT MODULE

The FRAPOF replacement module uses data from the cost and forecasting modules, previously discussed, to determine if an equipment item requires replacement. From Figure 2.3, it can be seen that equipment costs are minimum when the difference in the equipment item's annual ownership cost and total equipment cost is minimum. The FRAPOF replacement module uses this theory to determine if equipment replacement is required. Figure 5.5 shows the first sheet of the Equipment Replacement Module for this fleet.

Appendix K shows a typical FRAPOF replacement spreadsheet for this fleet.

PRESENT YEAR: 1991			FORECASTING MODULE FOR YEAR: 1992																				COST		EQUIP.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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UNIT #	EQUIP. CLASS	MODEL	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X0	X1	X2	COEFF.	CONST.	YEAR	NEW																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
6 0012	Portable Compressor	1989									503	805	2,500	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5102	10	4	15039	30	455.9	40.5	\$2,523	1,111.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
6 0021	Portable Compressor	1989									1,590	2,867	2,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5517	6	3	14524	14	745.0	592.3	\$3,062	\$26,342																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
6 0029	Portable Compressor	1989									940	423	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5255	6	3	7260	14	286.0	315.0	\$1,875	\$26,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
6 1101	Portable Compressor	1981	825	1,384	2,588	2,354	1,579	2,385	2,470	2,400	2,100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT MODULE													PRESENT YEAR: 1991		REPLACE EQUIP?											
													LAST UPDATE: NOV/89H													
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	COST	ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS										FORECAST		YES=1; NO=0										
				1979	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
6	9010	Portable Compressor	1989	20,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571					0	895	2,500	1,524	2,523	0		
6	9021	Portable Compressor	1989	20,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571					1,980	2,867	2,870	2,892	0			
6	9038	Portable Compressor	1989	20,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571					840	895	1,802	1,875	0			
6	1101	Portable Compressor	1981	20,800	5,714	4,571	2,429	2,288	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	825	1,984	2,988	2,884	1,879	3,205	2,470	2,400	2,578	1	
804	108	Sidewalk Pavers	1981	82,400	23,333	17,500	11,867	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,912	5,987	18,588	14,189	15,140	15,060	22,128	12,430	18,568	1	
804	117	Sidewalk Pavers	1981	82,400	23,333	17,500	11,867	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,748	5,158	12,154	9,175	18,382	15,725	15,700	13,085	8,488	18,558	1
804	115	Sidewalk Pavers	1981	82,400	23,333	17,500	11,867	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,128	4,737	12,873	5,340	23,046	14,718	14,889	12,858	15,522	18,887	1
804	9030	Sidewalk Pavers	1989	82,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	48,833	36,987	27,500					7,365	8,811	18,845	22,527	0		
74	8194	Sidewalk Pavers	1988	82,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,333	34,557	28,588	17,333				18,884	19,359	47,459	42,854	38,587	1		
74	8198	Sidewalk Pavers	1986	82,400	0	0	0	48,000	40,000	32,000	24,000	18,000	8,888	0					17,340	16,382	25,192	28,235	14,488	20,791	1	
74	8022	Sidewalk Pavers	1986	82,400	0	0	0	48,000	40,000	32,000	24,000	18,000	8,888	0					5,787	24,819	25,882	22,450	28,230	30,469	28,245	1
74	7220	Sidewalk Pavers	1987	82,400	0	0	0	0	50,000	41,667	33,333	25,000	18,887	8,333					10,718	22,144	22,912	10,715	15,286	15,419	1	
74	8232	Sidewalk Pavers	1988	82,400	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,333	34,557	28,588	17,333					18,880	18,032	22,282	16,389	19,345	1		
74	9194	Sidewalk Pavers	1988	82,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	48,833	36,987	27,500					8,579	47,425	4,844	18,524	1			
74	9198	Sidewalk Pavers	1988	82,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	48,833	36,987	27,500					15,888	11,470	20,877	18,883	1			
102	7338	Loader	1967	180,000	0	0	0	0	118,000	180,167	88,333	88,500	79,887	68,833					18,715	19,121	20,120	21,706	23,430	0		
102	2512	Loader	1970	180,000	8,500	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,382	28,006	35,872	32,811	48,115	32,790	22,364	22,870	22,487	5,815	1
102	7188	Loader	1967	180,000	0	0	0	0	118,000	180,167	88,333	88,500	79,887	68,833					18,814	18,123	18,054	22,188	22,588	0		
102	5609	Loader	1975	180,000	18,333	17,750	9,167	4,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,185	12,587	27,402	34,981	42,838	37,234	38,882	18,818	88,120	14,275	1
402	8268	Loader	1969	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	138,833	94,167	82,000					7,387	15,500	25,800	21,888	0			

Figure 5.5

5.6 FRAPOF PRIORITY MODULE

The order in which equipment, identified for replacement in the previous section, is to be replaced is determined in the FRAPOF priority module. This module determines a priority factor for each equipment item based on the ratio of the sum of the total equipment costs to date, to the cost to purchase a similar new equipment item. This is shown in Equation 4-1. This module also provides the user with a cumulative purchase price column, where any budgetary cut-off line can be drawn. Figure 5.6 shows the first sheet of the Equipment Replacement Priority Module for this fleet. Appendix L shows a typical priority module spreadsheet for this fleet.

5.7 DISCUSSION OF FRAPOF RESULTS FOR THIS FLEET

If all equipment listed on the priority module spreadsheet were to be replaced, the total monies required would be \$10,160,000. The annual equipment budget for this agency is \$1,500,000. It is obvious that this agency will have to increase its annual equipment budget, if it is to take advantage of the benefits of the economic life of its equipment. Mechanical repair costs for this fleet are likely to increase if equipment replacement is performed at its present rate. It is interesting to note that the total monies required for mechanical repairs to equipment in this fleet is approximately \$4,900,000 per year (1991 dollars).

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PRIORITY MODULE													PRESENT YEAR: 1991										
													LAST UPDATE: NOV/90										
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	NEW	ANNUAL SALVAGE VALUE								FORE-CAST	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT OWN COSTS				FORE-CAST	PRIORITY	CUMULATIVE				
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2000	1991	1992	1993				1994			
110 5085	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	914700	0	0	8,500	7,125	4,750	3,375	0	0	0	2,394	4,754	9,218	16,085	15,025	8,552	17,268	91804	8180	114780	
111 5086	One Ton Truck	1985	105400	0	0	12,000	8,800	6,600	5,000	0	0	0	1,555	6,284	8,921	13,654	15,590	11,552	21,379	82101	4309	105180	
110 6192	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	914700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	1,209	5,018	6,360	8,724	14,200	15,300	91728	4371	145880		
112 5244	VAN	1985	917300	0	0	12,400	9,300	6,200	3,100	0	0	0	5,054	5,409	5,884	11,240	12,865	11,545	15,596	91332	4345	207300	
210 7108	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	914700	0	0	0	12,200	9,600	6,600	3,600	0	0	2,221	15,360	16,867	8,824	11,400	91421	4330	925300			
111 5294	One Ton Truck	1985	105400	0	0	15,200	8,800	6,600	5,000	0	0	0	3,179	7,832	7,759	15,029	14,903	12,300	11,010	915872	4396	9102400	
211 8447	One Ton Truck	1988	105400	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210 8527	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	914700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	4,853	14,330	15,840	9,274	9,190	911153	4173	9137500			
110 6244	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	914700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	3,271	12,077	9,443	11,148	12,253	2,532	91865	4198	9152300		
111 8536	One Ton Truck	1988	105400	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210 8531	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	914700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	4,394	11,243	11,738	6,918	11,160	912330	4363	9187500			
110 5291	1/2 Ton Truck	1985	914700	0	0	8,500	7,125	4,750	3,375	0	0	0	2,044	5,122	6,198	8,954	9,158	3,708	11,006	910160	3353	9105000	
237 5139	Compact Cars	1985	914300	0	0	5,100	7,280	5,480	3,680	1,880	0	0	2,598	5,198	7,382	6,748	11,477	910369	3357	9103600			
426 6239	Water Tanker	1986	1023000	0	0	0	40,000	28,000	20,000	14,000	7,000	0	11,235	12,338	28,934	26,545	25,987	25,912	914127	3354	9159300		
111 6367	One Ton Truck	1986	945400	0	0	0	12,000	9,075	6,250	3,125	0	0	6,261	7,457	7,674	13,100	15,817	917315	3336	9161300			
210 7140	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	914700	0	0	0	12,200	9,600	6,600	3,600	0	0	1,971	7,707	8,584	8,780	9,488	910167	3337	9164300			
237 5145	Compact Cars	1985	914300	0	0	5,100	7,280	5,480	3,680	1,880	0	0	1,391	6,095	8,212	7,196	8,553	910310	3332	9161600			
210 7118	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	914700	0	0	0	12,200	9,600	6,600	3,600	0	0	2,464	8,434	9,158	8,885	12,872	910425	3380	9162700			
218 5114	Compressor - Motor	1985	925800	0	0	16,000	13,714	11,429	9,143	6,857	4,571	2,286	3,432	5,777	9,488	13,223	10,165	11,835	12,768	915163	3383	9157700	
416 5115	5 Ton Dump Truck	1985	993800	0	0	10,500	50,000	37,500	25,000	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211 8448	One Ton Truck	1988	105400	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 2524	18 Wheel Automatic	1982	975800	40,000	42,000	25,000	20,000	21,000	14,000	7,000	0	0	8,564	21,401	24,581	23,019	25,192	57,803	90,820	20,945	916425	3186	9120300
211 8530	One Ton Truck	1988	105400	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.6

As one would expect, the equipment replacement priority list in Figure 5.6 shows most of the older machines as those with the highest priority to be replaced. This is because the salvage value of these vehicles is minimal and total maintenance costs are high. In cases where, a younger machine has a high replacement priority, the maintenance costs for these vehicles have been extremely high compared to vehicles of the same age in the same classification. The fleet owner may then be required to have a closer look at the machines and use good judgement before replacing such vehicles.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many challenges facing fleet managers in the 1990's.[20] Equipment is becoming more and more expensive to buy as well as maintain. To ensure monies allocated for fleet replacement are spent in a cost effective manner, the fleet manager must use an appropriate equipment replacement model.

A 1992 survey of public agencies indicated that most agencies do not receive the funding required to replace all equipment scheduled for replacement. In all cases, the respondents did not have a quantitative method of determining the priority of such replacements. Forecasting of future equipment costs was also an area not considered by these agencies.

The criteria used to determine a fleet replacement plan vary depending on whether the fleet being analyzed is publicly owned or privately owned. For publicly owned fleets, age, mileage, operating and maintenance costs, politics and safety are important. For privately owned fleets, depreciation, price, replacement timing, mileage, operating and maintenance costs, taxes, safety and company image are of primary importance. The respondents of the 1992 survey indicated that the criteria used by them were age, mileage, equipment costs or some combination of these factors.

Many fleet management software packages are available to the fleet manager from software vendors. The flexibility of these packages was found to be a problem for some agencies. It has been stated that most computerized fleet management packages are not

appropriate for municipal applications. Despite the variety of programs and systems available, many facts and fantasies arise after these systems are implemented.

Three types of analysis techniques are available to the fleet manager. They are the life cycle cost method, the interval life method and commercially prepared nomographs. Each of these methods involve varying levels of complexity. The type of method used by the fleet manager depends on the requirements of the public agency. Each method requires accurate equipment data. The validity of the fleet replacement plan produced, is dependent on the accuracy of this equipment data.

Forecasting of future equipment costs will help the fleet manager decide when equipment should be replaced before the end of its economic life. This will give the fleet manager the lead time necessary to order the new equipment and avoid any unnecessary expenditure on old equipment selected for replacement in the near future. Several forecasting techniques are available. Some of these include; the method of least squares, second degree polynomial curve fitting, logarithmic trend lines, moving averages, exponential smoothing and Box-Jenkins methods.

Fleet replacement analysis for publicly owned fleet (FRAPOF) should have the following characteristics:

1. It should be adaptable and easily modified by the user.
2. It must compile equipment data in a logical and concise manner.
3. It must have forecasting capabilities.
4. It must provide the user with a replacement priority list.

A fleet replacement model for publicly owned fleets (FRAPOF) proposed in this thesis, consists of five modules. These modules are:

1. The Equipment Inventory Module
2. The Equipment Cost Module
3. The Forecasting Module
4. The Fleet Replacement Module
5. The Priority Module

This model was used with an existing fleet of approximately 252 vehicles. The results of the equipment replacement analysis indicates that increased funding should be allocated to this agency's equipment budget.

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APPENDIX A

THE FLEET REPLACEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What method of Fleet Replacement Analysis does your organization use?
2. Does your organization use computer software for Fleet Replacement Analysis?
(Please specify.)
3. Does this software do everything you would like it to do with respect to Fleet Replacement Analysis? (Please specify.)
4. Does your organization receive sufficient funds each year to replace all equipment which should be replaced, according to your Fleet Replacement Analysis?
5. If the answer to 4 above is **NO**, how do you decide the order in which equipment is to be replaced?
6. Who is responsible for Fleet Management in your organization?
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

APPENDIX B

COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE FLEET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

Analysis of Software

The following appendix provides information on software packages presently available for fleet management purposes. The software listed shows the program name, vendor, memory required, hardware requirements and a synopsis of the software.

Program name: AGECON

Vendor: Oliver Marketing Inc.

Suite 704

3455 Drummond Street

Montreal, Quebec

H3G 2R6

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC and IBM Compatible

Synopsis: Fleet replacement program which provides the user with information on when the economic replacement time occurs for specific equipment items. User required to input the purchase price of new similar equipment, operating and maintenance costs, and approximate resale value of existing equipment. Inquire for price.

Program name: MESIS

Vendor: ACT Computer Services Ltd.

1735-170 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

Canada T5M 3W7

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required.

Synopsis: Six modules for fleet management including fleet information and control; servicing and repairs, fuelling and preventative maintenance fleet safety, revenue accounting and fleet support. System design and application determines price, so inquire vendor.

Program name: EZ-FLEET

Vendor: ATE Management & Service

Technical Products Division

617 Vine Street / Ste.800

Cininatti, OH 45202

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Tandy 1000, 1200, 2000

Synopsis: Hand-held data collector inputs vehicle check to personal computer. Reports service flow by station, daily servicing statistics, exception report (vehicles not serviced), pm schedule, fluids usage exception report.

Program name: VEHICLE CONTROL PLUS

Vendor: Burke & Associates

14291 east Fourth Avenue

Suite 270

Aurora, Co 80011

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, recommended 10 MEG Hard Disk

Synopsis: Interactive fleet management system. Processes single or multiple work orders. Allows reporting of history, repair order logs, fuel/oil purchase logs, PM scheduling with other sort capabilities. APWA, ATA or user defined classifying codes.

Program name: BTML/EMS

Vendor: Byrd, Tallamy, MacDonald and Lewis

2921 Telestar Court

Falls Church, VA 22402

Memory required: 56K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Inventory, pm scheduling and work orders, maintenance and repair tracking (by unit), shop management analysis (productivity and resource use), total user costs (by equipment class: operating expenses; overhead, depreciation, and replacement costs.

Program name: EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

Vendor: Carter Associates Inc.

2835 Camino Del Rio South

San Diego, CA 92108

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Data base manager. Includes fleet inventory, fuel and repair tracking, performance analysis, pm scheduling. Inquire vendor for price.

Program name: FLEET MANAGER

Vendor: Chesapeake Computer Group

600 Court Street

Portsmouth, VA 23704

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; Apple II; requires hard disk.

Synopsis: Separate dbase modules include (1) accounting-billing, purchase history by part, life cycle costs for equipment-units and classes (2) parts inventory; monitors stock; (3) fuel/oil consumption; (4) cost analysis; (5) pm scheduling, and (6) repair analysis.

Program name: TREMAIN

Vendor: Cochrane Associates Inc.

Consulting Engineers

236 Huntington Avenue

Boston, MA 02115

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Apple

Synopsis: An equipment information, preventative maintenance scheduling and inventory management program. Price is for a lease/purchase plan, \$500 to \$800/month.

Program name: CFA-VHRS

Vendor: Computerized Fleet Analysis Inc.

205 West Worth Avenue

Villa Park IL 60181

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Tracks equipment maintenance and operating costs, analyzes repair detail, controls part inventory costs and analyzes part usage. Four modules; cost listing; maintenance reporting; detailed inventory listing; part usage tracking.

Program name: CON-TRONIX III

Vendor: Con-tronix

3663 East Garden Place

Oak Creek, WI 53154

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Covers equipment records and reports, parts inventory, generation of work orders. Created for wastewater treatment plant maintenance management.

Program name: MCMS

Vendor: Control Software Inc.

993 Old Eagleschool Rd.

Wayne, PA 19087

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM 43XX, 30XX, OR 9370

Synopsis: Six mainframe modules for fleet equipment maintenance and support. Includes parts purchasing, warranty management, fluids, labour, tire control. Can handle from 50 to 10,000 pieces. Some applications for personal computer. Inquire vendor.

Program name: TIMS

Vendor: Coverdale, Gary

Bispac Systems

9256 Madison Avenue

Orangevale, CA 95662

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Vehicle maintenance reporting system which is work order driven. Maintains inventory levels and costs, computes costs per operating mile for each vehicle, broken down by parts, labour and fuel loads. Can establish PM alerts based on calendar or miles.

Program name: VMS

Vendor: Creighton, Rogerand Assoc.

274 Delaware Avenue

Delmar, NY 12054

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Provides vehicle data, including historical usage, fuel consumption, Y-T-D maintenance costs by vehicle component, tire mileage, key performance indicators and pm warnings; also fleet analysis on usage, fuel, maintenance costs. Also tire inventory report.

Program name: School Bus Management System

Vendor: Creighton, Roger Assoc.

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: provides vehicle data, including historical usage, fuel consumption, Y-T-D maintenance costs by vehicle component, tire mileage, key performance indicators and pm warnings; also fleet analysis on usage, fuel, maintenance costs. Also tire inventory report.

Program name: GEMS

Vendor: Diagonal Data

9700 Newton Avenue

Bloomington, Mn 55431

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Six modules which integrate for management of fleet maintenance. Includes parts, fuel, equipment inventories. Tracks work orders, job costing. Provides exception reporting, equipment status, vehicle specification, equipment replacement. Inquire price.

Program name: VEHICLE CTRL., VMRS

Vendor: Display Data Corporation

Executive Plaza IV

Hunt Valley, MD 21301

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Apple II+, Apple IIe

Synopsis: For 130 to 3500 units; analysis by unit of fuel/oil consumption, running and repair costs and repair order analysis, designed for truck fleets.

Program name: Equipment Maintenance Management System

Vendor: Elke Corporation

998 Zane Ave.,N.

Golden Valley, MN 55422

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC-XT, PC-AT

Synopsis: Functions include machine specification tracking, preventative and predictive maintenance scheduling, component repair/cost history tracking. May be used in manufacturing, processing, mining, construction, municipalities and transportation fields.

Program name: Vehicle Cost Analyzer

Vendor: Ernst & Whinney

1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Washington D.C. 20036

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC-XT, PC/AT; requires fixed disk.

Synopsis: Computes life cycle costs. Compares vehicles cost under alternative purchase decisions; maintenance policies; and replacement decisions. Facilitates sensitivity analysis of critical assumptions regarding inflation, capital costs, etc. Inquire price.

Program name: Fleet Controller

Vendor: Fleet Computing International inc.

P.O. Box 14698

Albuquerque, NM, 87191

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; required hard disk

Synopsis: Uses MDBS, specialized database system to track systems, fluid usage (diesel fuel, engine oil, automatic transmission fluid) schedule pm, provide vehicle inventories, mechanic seniority lists, etc. Inquire vendor for price.

Program name: FLEET COST CONTROL

Vendor: Fleet Distribution Inc.

P.O. Box 98704

Atlanta, CA 30329

Memory required: 64K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Fleets from 10 to 1000 units. Output from daily fuel and repair data: (1) mileage and fuelling history; (2) fuel costing and disbursement, (3) unit repair history, and (4) analysis of shop outside vendor costs, mechanic hours.

Program name: Fleet Tracker/PC

Vendor: GTE Data Services

First Florida Tower

P.O. Box 1548

Tampa, FL 33601

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT; 20 MB hard disk

Synopsis: Tracks fleet maintenance operations : pm, repairs, parts inventory, mechanics, vendors, labour, parts location. Multi-user version can produce 80 reports.

Inquire price from vendor.

Program name: MAINSAVER

Vendor: J. B. Systems, Inc.

21600 Oxnard St./#640

Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, HP-PC, Microdata PC, Wang PC, A T & T PC

Synopsis: Can generate corrective and pm work orders, tracks inventory and labour by equipment or facilities, maintenance history reports and cost reports. Vendor information management and automatic parts re-ordering optional. Inquire for price.

Program name: MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Vendor: Jentech Controls, Inc.

Route 1, Box 93

Gresham, WI 54128

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, XT, and IBM compatibles; Apple IIe

Synopsis: For up to 500 pieces of equipment; Five functions: (1) Manufactures information; (2) PM: scheduling by date or run hours; (3) Equipment run hours; (4) Work history; (5) Parts inventory; by part number, location, reorder report.

Program name: FLEET MAINTENANCE MODULE

Vendor: LWF Group - GTE Intech

12700 Park Central /#1805

Dallas, TX 75251

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Compiles vehicle/equipment data; tracks preventative/predictive programs; analyzes proposed capital investments; relates resources to accomplished work; tracks employee performance; schedules work, analyzes services levels.

Program name: CHRIS

Vendor: MCS Group, Inc.

2465 West Chicago

Rapid City, SD 57702

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Tracks equipment usage and costs. Equipment make, model, serial number, plus maintenance scheduling, depreciation, MTD, YTD, accumulated direct cost breakdowns, repair & fuel costs per mile/hour. Cash flow budgeted expenses, etc. vs. actuals. Inquire price.

Program name: FLEET COMMAND

Vendor: Mainstem Corporation

130 Sewaren Avenue

Sewaren, NJ 07077-1299

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: Unisys B25

Synopsis: Ten modules for fleet management and support including equipment records, work order processing, mechanic productivity, pm scheduling, vendor info, parts inventory, fuel usage, billing. Primarily mainframe, but some p.c. applications. Inquire.

Program name: FLEET*MATE

Vendor: Multisystems, Inc.

1050 Massachusetts Ave.

Cambridge, MA 02138

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required

Synopsis: Processes work orders, tracks daily mileages, fuelling, inspections repairs, vehicle histories. Maintains parts inventory; prompts user to reorder; posts costs and quantity adjustments; reports servicing, lists work orders. Inquire vendor for price.

Program name: VEMS

Vendor: National Business Control Systems

12703 A Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Uses standard data codes developed by American Trucking Association.

Features unit maintenance history, unit costs, cost per mile, hour or day, tracks life warranties and normal service expectations.

Program name: Penton/Maintenance series

Vendor: Penton Software Inc.

420 Lexington Ave.

Suite 2846

New York, NY 10017

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Four modules. I: scheduling, systems management; II: equipment history,

purchase order tracking, spare parts; III: fixed asset system, warranty forms design; IV:

voice recognition and maintenance capabilities. Inquire vendor for price.

Program name: EMS/PC

Vendor: Prototype Incorporated

S R Box 170 MKB

Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Fleet management program adapted for PC. Tracks parts and fuel, maintains dbase of work and purchase orders, keeps pm and repair histories, analyses labour, costs for repair and pm. Reports fuel and oil consumption.

Program name: LANTA PARTS INVENTORY PACKAGE

Vendor: TIME Support Center

Vanderbuilt University

P.O. Box 1563, Station B

Nashville, TN 37235

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk recommended.

Synopsis: Uses dbase II, version 2.4. Parts inventory and analysis. Allows maintenance manager to track parts, quantities, locations. Best for small/medium sized transit agencies. Monitors incoming-outgoing parts, vendor info., value of current inventory.

Program name: UTILFLEET

Vendor: Tecnomics Micro Software

100 Ardmore Street

Blacksburg, VA 24060

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Radio Shack TRS-80

Synopsis: Monitors fuel, scheduled maintenance, repairs, insurance, licences, depreciation, and two other costs the user specifies. Computes and prints an individual report for each vehicle that shows itemized and total costs; produces cost comparison charts.

Program name: FLEET MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

Vendor: Turley, Ron and Associates

1642 West Sequoia

Phoenix, AZ 85027

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; Novell Netware

Synopsis: Tracks vehicle costs, aids preventative maintenance scheduling; provides repair history. Also includes repair order system, fuel inventory and control, parts inventory. Optional: tire inventory and control; fuel state tax reporting. Price varies.

Program name: TASKFORCE

Vendor: Uniforce Corporation

Fleet Management Systems

P.O. Box 1299

Princeton, NJ 08542

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required.

Synopsis: One of four modules for fleet equipment maintenance management. Processes work orders; reports on exception; forecasts future pm; controls shop work; organizes backlog by priority & estimated labour. Inquire price from vendor.

Program name: VehicleCTRL

Vendor: Uniforce Corporation

Fleet Management Systems

P.O. Box 1299

Princeton, NJ 08542

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: Apple (130 units); IBM-PC (600 units); IBM-PC/XT (3500 units)

Synopsis: Automatically updates repair orders, fuel/oil purchases, and pm entries to appropriate unit record. Schedules pm up to one year. Reports vehicle histories, repair order logs, etc. Analyses total running costs for each vehicle. Inquire price.

Program name: DATAFORCE

Vendor: Uniforce Corporation

P.O. Box 1229

Princeton, NJ 08542

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM- PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: One of four modules for fleet equipment maintenance management. Equipment data base including mechanic skills and personnel data. Also labour performance & analysis, parts, labour, fuel audits; budget allocation, replacement analysis.

Program name: PARTSFORCE

Vendor: Uniforce Corporation

Fleet Management Systems

P.O. Box 1229

Princeton, NJ 08542

Memory required: 640K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required.

Synopsis: One of four modules for fleet equipment maintenance management. Uses VandeMark Methods for inventory control and forecasting; calculates EOQ, order points, safety stock; tracks purchase orders; parts issues and transfers. Inquire vendor for prices.

Program name: MMS-II

Vendor: Unik Associates

12545 W. Burleigh

Brookfield, WI 53005

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Integrated system which produces pm schedules, work orders, parts and labour costs, equipment history, repair cost summary, downtime summary, parts inventory on hand, reorder points, and usage history.

Program name: MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

Vendor: Unik Associates

12545 W. Burleigh

Brookfield, WI 53005

Memory required: 128K

Hardware: IBM-PC, Apple IIe

Synopsis: Allows you to maintain records and generate reports on equipment history and pm, work orders and productivity, inventory control. Equipment history includes manufacturer, model, purchase date and location for each piece of equipment.

Program name: FMS: Fleet Maintenance Program

Vendor: Vector Solutions

1355 Terra Vista Lane

Colorado Springs

Colorado 80911

Memory required: 256K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Covers six main service areas including work order, tire use, part use, fluid (fuel, oil, coolant, ATF, PSF) use, pm, and mechanic labour services. Manual and demo disk for \$25.00. Inquire vendor for price.

Program name: FLMS

Vendor: Wood Technologies

4550 Kearny Villa Rd.

Suite 118

San Diego, Ca 92123

Memory required: 512K

Hardware: IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

Synopsis: Nine modules for integrated fleet equipment maintenance management including work orders, pm, emissions certification, labour analysis, pool vehicle, bulk fuel accounting, mechanic work assignments, vehicle analysis and charge back. Inquire.

APPENDIX C

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS USING AVERAGE ANNUAL EQUIPMENT COST

Replacement Analysis Worksheet

$$\text{Mean Annual Cost } MAC_R = \frac{P - S_R + \sum_{T=1}^R X_T}{R}$$

(1) Year	(2) Original Purchase Price	(3) Resale or Salvage Value	(4) Depre- ciation	(5) Total Yearly Cost	(6) Cumm- lative sum of Col. 5	(7) Total Costs	(8) Replace- ment Period	(9) Mean Annual Vehicle Costs [(7)÷(8)] [MAC _R]
[t]	[P]	[S _t]	[(2)-(3)] [P-S _R]	[X _t]			[R]	
1	16,500	10,627	5,873	4,856	4,856	10,729	1	10,729
2	16,500	6,844	9,656	5,877	10,733	20,389	2	10,195
3	16,500	4,408	12,092	7,299	18,032	30,124	3	10,041*
4	16,500	2,839	13,661	8,520	26,552	40,213	4	10,053
5	16,500	1,828	14,672	9,741	36,293	50,965	5	10,193
6	16,500	1,177	15,323	10,963	47,256	62,579	6	10,430
7	16,500	758	15,742	12,184	59,440	75,182	7	10,740
8	16,500	488	16,012	13,306	72,746	88,758	8	11,095
9	16,500	315	16,185	14,427	87,173	103,358	9	11,484
10	16,500	203	16,297	15,448	102,621	118,918	10	11,892

* APWA Equipment Manual

APPENDIX D

OTHER EXPONENTIAL FORECASTING METHODS

Double and Triple Exponential Smoothing

The concept of exponential smoothing can be extended to certain cases where the demand changes over time. In Chapter 3, equation 3-16 gives the relationship for single exponential smoothing. If this formula is applied to the output of the initial smoothing function, this implies double exponential smoothing has occurred. This process can be repeated again so that triple exponential smoothing is achieved. These processes can be shown by the following equations.[21]

$$S_t = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}$$

$$S_t^2 = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha) S_t^2$$

$$S_t^3 = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha) S_t^3$$

Brown's Linear Exponential Smoothing

This linear-exponential smoothing technique uses the following rational. Since both single and double smoothing values lag the actual data whenever a trend exists, the difference between these two values can be added to the single smoothed value and adjusted for trend. The basic equations used in this process are:

$$S_t^1 = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}^1$$

$$S_t^2 = \alpha S_t^1 + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}^2$$

Where

S_t^1 = Single Smoothed Statistic

S_t^2 = Double Smoothed Statistic

Winter's Method

This method applies the smoothing process three times:

1. To estimate the average value of the time series.
2. To estimate the trend component.
3. To estimate the seasonal index.

Each of the three stages has its own smoothing constant which can be adjusted as the situation warrants. These individual modifications can be made to any one of the constants without having to alter the others.

Adaptive-Response-Rate Exponential Smoothing

This method is conceptually similar to single exponential smoothing. The only difference is that the value of the smoothing constant varies. The value of α adapts automatically whenever a change in the data pattern dictates that a change is desirable. The advantage of this method is that it

is capable of representing almost all data patterns. The basic equation for adaptive-response-rate exponential smoothing is:

$$\hat{Y}_{t+1} = \alpha_t Y_t + (1 - \alpha_t) \hat{Y}_t$$

Holt's Exponential Smoothing

Using this method, the trend present in the time series is dealt with by a smoothing constant that is different from the smoothing constant applied to the actual observations. This technique gives some extra flexibility to the analyst but it requires the use of two smoothing parameters. Since two parameters must be quantified, the trial and error process of finding the best combination of parameters may be costly and time-consuming. The basic equations in this method are:

$$S_t^h = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha) (S_{t-1}^h + C_{t-1})$$

$$C_t = \beta (S_t^h - S_{t-1}^h) + (1 - \beta) C_{t-1}$$

APPENDIX E

BOX-JENKINS SOFTWARE PROGRAMS

Software Vendors of Box-Jenkins Programs

Organization	Address	Program Name(s)	Type of Models	Batch/ Conversational
Applied Decisions Systems, Inc.	33 Hayden Ave. Lexington, MA 02173	SIBYL/RUNNER	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational
Automatic Forecasting Systems, Inc.	P.O. Box 563 Hathoro, PA 19040	PACK Systems and AUTOBJ	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
Gwilym Jenkins & Partners Ltd	1700 Echo Trail Norman, OK 73069	GENISIS	Univariate and Multivariate	Batch
IBM Corporation	Data Processing Division 1133 Westchester Avenue White Plains, NY 10604	APL Forecasting and Time Series Analysis	Univariate and Multivariate	
Charles R. Nelson Associates, Inc.	4921 N.E. 39th St. Seattle, WA	PDQ, et al.	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
SAS Institute, Inc.	P.O. Box 8000 Cary, NC	SAS	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
Scientific Computing Associates, Inc.	P.O. Box 625 DeKalb, IL 60115	The SCA System	Univariate Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University	c/o Bill Meeker Route 1 Ames, IA 50010	TSERIES	Univariate	Batch
BMDP Statistical Software, Inc.	1964 Westwood Boulevard Suite 202 Los Angeles, CA 90025	BMDP	Univariate Multivariate	Conversational and Batch

APPENDIX F

PUBLIC AGENCY EQUIPMENT TYPES

Equipment Typically Used by Public Agencies

Portable Compressors	Snow Blower Attachments
Sidewalk Plows	Self Contained Snow Blowers
Loaders	Compressor Trucks
1/2 Ton Pickups	Rollers
1 Ton Pickups	Dozers
Vans	Pothole Patchers
Small Pickups	5 Ton Dump Trucks
Garbage Trucks	Tandem Dump Trucks
Tanker Trucks	Sewer Jet
Automobiles	Vacuum Trucks
Street Brooms	Graders
Excavators	Line Painters
Backhoe Loaders	Sewer Drags
Gang Mowers	

APPENDIX G

FRAPOF EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE

Instructions for Use of FRAPOF Model

The FRAPOF model consists of two groups of files on diskette. One group consists of the equipment cost files, the other group consisting of the analysis files. Each cost file contains data about the various cost factors described in previous chapters. The data in each of the cost files can be combined into one file called "ALLCOST.WK1" for use with the analysis files. This is done using the LOTUS command "FILE-COMBINE-ADD". The cost data files to be combined are as follows:

1. O&MCOST.WK1 - operating and maintenance costs
2. DOWNTIME.WK1 - downtime costs
3. PARTCOST.WK1 - parts inventory costs
4. TRAINING.WK1 - training costs
5. OBSOCOST.WK1 - obsolescence costs
6. OWNCOSTS.WK1 - ownership costs

The analysis files consist of the following files:

1. EQUIP91.WK1 - 1991 equipment inventory file
2. ALLCOST.WK1 - total equipment costs
3. FORECAST.WK1 - forecasting module
4. REPLACE.WK1 - replacement module
5. PRIORITY.WK1 - priority module

A description of these files is found in Chapter 4.

The Forecasting Module

Cost data from the file called ALLCOST.WK1 is used in the forecasting module file called FORECAST.WK1. By placing the cost data in the appropriate columns in the spreadsheet, LOTUS 1-2-3 calculates the next year cost by pressing the F9 function key.

The Replacement Module

Data from the forecasting module called FORECAST.WK1 is used in the replacement module called REPLACE.WK1. By placing the data in the appropriate columns, LOTUS 1-2-3 determines if the equipment items in the spreadsheet should be replaced. The F9 function key is used to perform this operation.

The Fleet Replacement Priority List

Prioritizing the fleet replacement list is done with the use of the "DATA SORT" command in LOTUS 1-2-3. The SORT is done using the replacement priority factor as the primary key in the DATA-SORT menu. This value is sorted in descending order. The resulting sort provides the user with a fleet replacement priority listing. The cumulative equipment cost column can be used to draw a line for any particular budget amount.

APPENDIX G			EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE				PRESENT YEAR :		1991										
							LAST UPDATE :		NOV 15/91										
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE		ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)													
				PRICE		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991					
6	9013	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000														
6	9021	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000														
6	9039	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000														
6	1101	Portable Compressor	1981	INGERSOL RAND	\$8,000														
604	109	Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000														
604	117	Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$33,000														
604	125	Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000														
604	9290	Sidewalk Plows	1989	BOMBARDIER	\$53,000														
74	8194	Sidewalk Plows	1988	TRACKLESS	\$52,000														
74	6156	Sidewalk Plows	1986	TRACKLESS	\$48,000														
74	6222	Sidewalk Plows	1986	TRACKLESS	\$48,000														
74	7220	Sidewalk Plows	1987	TRACKLESS	\$50,000														
74	8202	Sidewalk Plows	1988	TRACKLESS	\$52,000														
74	9184	Sidewalk Plows	1989	TRACKLESS	\$53,000														
74	9168	Sidewalk Plows	1989	TRACKLESS	\$55,000														
102	7598	Loader	1987	MICHIGAN	\$118,000														
302	3512	Loader	1973	CASE	\$51,000														
102	7606	Loader	1987	MICHIGAN	\$118,000														
302	5608	Loader	1975	CASE	\$55,000														
402	9369	Loader	1989	CATERPILLAR	\$110,000														

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)						
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1990 1991
402	9377 Loader	1989	CATERPILLAR	\$110,000							
102	6012 Loader	1986	CASE	\$117,000							
102	6020 Loader	1986	CASE	\$117,000							
202	2127 Loader	1981	INTERNATIONAL	\$85,000							
202	9163 Loader	1979	INTERNATIONAL	\$73,000							
302	161 Loader	1980	CASE	\$79,000							
302	5012 Loader	1985	CASE	\$85,000							
302	5020 Loader	1985	CASE	\$85,000							
402	442 Loader	1990	CATERPILLAR	\$160,000							
402	434 Loader	1990	CATERPILLAR	\$160,000							
402	459 Loader	1990	CATERPILLAR	\$160,000							
110	9206 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	9214 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	9222 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	9230 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	9248 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	3399 1/2 Ton Pickup	1983	CHEV	\$9,000							
110	9255 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	9263 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	9271 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	CHEV	\$13,800							
110	5030 1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	CHEV	\$9,500							
110	5261 1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	CHEV	\$9,500							
110	6152 1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	CHEV	\$10,000							
110	6344 1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	CHEV	\$10,000							

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)						
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
424	7128 25 Yd Collectomatic	1987	INTERNATIONAL	\$111,500							
424	7144 25 Yd Collectomatic	1987	INTERNATIONAL	\$111,500							
424	5569 25 Yd Collectomatic	1985	INTERNATIONAL	\$85,500							
424	8611 25 Yd Collectomatic	1988	INTERNATIONAL	\$130,000							
424	8829 25 Yd Collectomatic	1988	INTERNATIONAL	\$130,000							
426	1020 25 Yd Collectomatic	1991	INTERNATIONAL	\$145,000							
426	1038 25 Yd Collectomatic	1991	INTERNATIONAL	\$145,000							
426	1111 25 Yd Collectomatic	1991	INTERNATIONAL	\$145,000							
125	3483 16 Yd collectomatic	1983	CHEV	\$60,000							
425	2524 16 Yd collectomatic	1982	INTERNATIONAL	\$55,000							
425	2532 16 Yd collectomatic	1982	INTERNATIONAL	\$55,000							
425	5105 16 Yd collectomatic	1985	INTERNATIONAL	\$63,000							
428	6290 Water Tanker	1986	INTERNATIONAL	\$43,000							
237	8644 Compact Cars	1988	DODGE	\$12,000							
137	5310 Compact Cars	1985	CHEV	\$9,100							
237	1102 Compact Cars	1991	DODGE	\$14,000							
237	5111 Compact Cars	1985	DODGE	\$9,100							
237	5129 Compact Cars	1985	DODGE	\$9,100							
237	5137 Compact Cars	1985	DODGE	\$9,100							
237	5145 Compact Cars	1985	DODGE	\$9,100							
237	7042 Compact Cars	1987	DODGE	\$10,500							
237	8651 Compact Cars	1988	DODGE	\$12,000							

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)						
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1991
577	Blower Attachment	1989	WILDCAT	\$110,000							
202	Loader/Snowblower - fixed	1962	SICARD	\$30,000							
202	Loader/Snowblower - fixed	1962	SICARD	\$30,000							
218	Compressor - Mounted	1985	DODGE	\$16,000							
218	Compressor - Mounted	1985	DODGE	\$16,000							
218	Compressor - Mounted	1991	DODGE	\$25,000							
218	Compressor - Mounted	1991	DODGE	\$25,000							
650	Small Sweeper	1989	POWER BOSS	\$20,000							
257	Large Roller	1974	GALION	\$33,000							
307	Small Dozer	1982	CASE	\$27,000							
331	Pothole Patcher	1985	FORD	\$86,500							
431	Pothole Patcher	1983	INTERNATIONAL	\$71,350							
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	INTERNATIONAL	\$91,000							
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	INTERNATIONAL	\$91,000							
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	INTERNATIONAL	\$91,000							
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	INTERNATIONAL	\$91,000							
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	INTERNATIONAL	\$91,000							
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1988	INTERNATIONAL	\$91,000							

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)						
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
422	7013	Sewer Jet	INTERNATIONAL	\$50,000							
501	7611	Grader	CHAMPION	\$100,000							
501	9266	Grader	CHAMPION	\$110,000							
501	6084	Grader	CHAMPION	\$100,000							
501	6092	Grader	CHAMPION	\$100,000							

APPENDIX H

FRAPOF OWNERSHIP MODULE

APPENDIX OWNER'S COST MODULE PRESENT YEAR: 1991
LAST UPDATE: NOV1989

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ORIGINAL PURCHASE LIFE		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION												NEXT YEAR												ANNUAL EQUIPMENT SALVAGE VALUE												NEXT YEAR
			PRICE	EXPECT	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012							
6 9013	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571									
6 9021	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571									
6 9029	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571									
6 1101	Portable Compressor	1981	\$8,000	7	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,714	4,571	3,429	2,286	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	6,857	5,714	4,571									
804 0109	Sidewalk Paver	1981	\$25,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,333	17,500	11,667	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	20,833	16,667	12,500									
804 0117	Sidewalk Paver	1981	\$25,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,333	17,500	11,667	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	20,833	16,667	12,500									
804 0135	Sidewalk Paver	1981	\$25,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,333	17,500	11,667	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	20,833	16,667	12,500									
804 0290	Sidewalk Paver	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	45,833	36,667	27,500										
74 0194	Sidewalk Paver	1980	\$22,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	18,333	14,667	11,000										
74 0196	Sidewalk Paver	1980	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,000	39,667	31,333	23,000										
74 0232	Sidewalk Paver	1980	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,000	39,667	31,333	23,000										
74 7223	Sidewalk Paver	1987	\$32,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,333	5,333	5,333	5,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,000	26,667	21,333	16,000										
74 8052	Sidewalk Paver	1988	\$22,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	18,333	14,667	11,000										
74 8194	Sidewalk Paver	1980	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	45,833	36,667	27,500										
74 8196	Sidewalk Paver	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	45,833	36,667	27,500										
102 7096	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,000	98,167	78,333	58,500										
302 2012	Loader	1973	\$92,000	12	4,250	4,250	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,000	76,667	61,333	46,000										
102 7098	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,000	98,167	78,333	58,500										
302 5950	Loader	1975	\$95,000	12	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,333	13,750	8,167	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	79,167	63,333	47,500										
402 6209	Loader	1989	\$100,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,167	8,167	8,167	8,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	83,333	66,667	50,000										
402 6217	Loader	1989	\$100,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,167	8,167	8,167	8,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	83,333	66,667	50,000										
102 6912	Loader	1986	\$117,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,000	97,500	78,000	58,500										
102 6920	Loader	1986	\$117,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,000	97,500	78,000	58,500										
202 2127	Loader	1981	\$95,000	12	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,083	7,083	71,083	63,750	56,083	49,583	42,500	35,417	28,333	21,250	14,167	95,000	79,167	63,333	47,500										
202 6140	Loader	1979	\$79,000	12	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,087	42,583	36,500	30,417	24,333	18,250	12,167	6,083	0	0	0	79,000	65,833	52,500	39,167										
302 1611	Loader	1980	\$76,000	12	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	5,913	76,000	63,333	50,000	36,667										
302 5612	Loader	1985	\$95,000	12	0	0	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	0	0	85,000	77,817	70,623	63,750	56,867	49,583	42,500	35,417	28,333	21,250	14,167	95,000	79,167	63,333	47,500									
302 5023	Loader	1985	\$95,000	12	0	0	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	0	0	85,000	77,817	70,623	63,750	56,867	49,583	42,500	35,417	28,333	21,250	14,167	95,000	79,167	63,333	47,500									
402 0442	Loader	1980	\$102,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,333	13,333	13,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,000	84,000	66,000	48,000										
402 0454	Loader	1980	\$102,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,333	13,333	13,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,000	84,000	66,000	48,000										

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	ORIGINAL		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION																	NEXT			
		PURCHASE PRICE	LIFE EXPECT	YEAR																	NEXT YEAR			
				1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
		MODEL		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT SALVAGE VALUE																			YEAR	
210 7175	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	\$13,200	4	0	0	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	13,200	9,900	6,600	3,300	0	0
210 7180	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	\$13,200	4	0	0	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	13,200	9,900	6,600	3,300	0	0
110 9090	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	\$13,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,450	3,450	3,450	0	0	0	0	0	13,500	10,125	6,750	3,450	0
210 130	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 147	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 155	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 230	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 4248	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 8253	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 8261	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 8279	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	0	0
210 1152	1/2 Ton Pickup	1991	\$14,400	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	14,400	10,800	7,200	0	0
111 8512	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0
111 8538	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0
111 5288	One Ton Truck	1985	\$13,200	4	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,200	9,900	6,600	3,300	0	0	
111 5294	One Ton Truck	1985	\$13,200	4	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,200	9,900	6,600	3,300	0	0	
111 8542	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	
111 8558	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	
111 8567	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	
211 8258	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	
211 7014	One Ton Truck	1987	\$13,300	4	0	0	0	0	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	0	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0	
211 7028	One Ton Truck	1987	\$13,300	4	0	0	0	0	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	0	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0	
211 8487	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
211 8532	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
211 8305	One Ton Truck	1989	\$15,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	15,000	11,250	7,500	3,750	0	0	
211 8495	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
211 7190	One Ton Truck	1987	\$13,300	4	0	0	0	0	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	0	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0	
211 13	One Ton Truck	1990	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	0	0	
211 54	One Ton Truck	1990	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	0	0	
211 302	One Ton Truck	1990	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	0	0	
211 2612	One Ton Truck	1989	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	0	0		
211 1168	One Ton Truck	1991	\$20,400	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0	0	0	20,400	15,300	10,200	0	0	
111 8623	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
211 1177	Utility Truck	1991	\$20,400	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,200	10,200	10,200	0	0	0	0	20,400	10,200	0	0	0	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	ORIGINAL PURCHASE LIFE		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION										NEXT YEAR		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT BALANCE VALUE										NEXT YEAR	
		YR. 0000	PRICE	PERCENT	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
113 8702	VAN	1991	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,170	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	3,500	0			
112 5204	VAN	1995	\$10,400	4	0	0	0	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0	0	0	12,400	9,300	6,200	3,100	0	0	0	0	0			
212 8107	VAN	1995	\$13,700	4	0	0	0	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	0	0	0	0	13,700	10,275	6,850	3,425	0	0	0	0	0			
212 8175	VAN	1995	\$13,700	4	0	0	0	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	0	0	0	0	13,700	10,275	6,850	3,425	0	0	0	0	0			
212 8202	VAN	1995	\$13,700	4	0	0	0	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425	0	0	0	0	13,700	10,275	6,850	3,425	0	0	0	0	0			
212 8577	VAN	1995	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,170	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	3,500	0			
212 8542	VAN	1995	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,170	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	3,500	0			
112 96	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
112 104	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
112 0112	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 0040	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 0001	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 0079	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 0087	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 0085	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 0200	VAN	1993	\$15,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	3,875	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,500	11,625	7,750	0				
212 1235	VAN	1991	\$17,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,375	4,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	13,125	8,750	0				
212 1217	VAN	1991	\$17,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,375	4,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	13,125	8,750	0				
212 1305	VAN	1991	\$17,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,375	4,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	13,125	8,750	0				
114 5005	Small Pick-up	1995	\$10,000	4	0	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,510	0	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0			
114 8154	Small Pick-up	1998	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,510	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	3,500	0			
114 8379	Small Pick-up	1998	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,510	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	3,500	0			
214 0823	Small Pick-up	1999	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	3,500	0			
214 304	Small Pick-up	1996	\$14,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,625	3,625	3,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	10,875	7,250	0				
214 38	Small Pick-up	1996	\$14,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,625	3,625	3,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	10,875	7,250	0				
214 38	Small Pick-up	1996	\$14,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,625	3,625	3,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	10,875	7,250	0				
125 5228	Heavy Truck	1985	\$81,500	8	0	0	7,688	7,688	7,688	7,688	7,618	7,688	7,688	7,688	0	0	81,500	59,113	46,125	36,438	30,750	23,063	15,375	7,688			
125 5228	Heavy Truck	1985	\$81,500	8	0	0	7,688	7,688	7,688	7,688	7,618	7,688	7,688	7,688	0	0	81,500	59,113	46,125	36,438	30,750	23,063	15,375	7,688			
425 2065	Heavy Truck	1982	\$38,000	8	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	0	0	34,125	32,250	34,375	19,300	14,625	9,750	4,875	0	0	0			
124 3402	25 Yr Collectomatic	1963	\$82,000	8	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	0	0	82,000	71,750	61,500	51,250	41,000	30,750	20,500	10,250	0	0			
424 5308	25 Yr Collectomatic	1965	\$85,500	8	0	0	10,688	10,688	10,688	10,688	10,688	10,688	10,688	0	0	85,500	74,813	64,125	53,438	42,750	32,063	21,375	10,688				
424 6047	25 Yr Collectomatic	1968	\$83,000	8	0	0	0	11,625	11,625	11,625	11,625	11,625	11,625	0	0	83,000	81,375	80,750	58,125	46,500	34,875	23,250	0				
424 6554	25 Yr Collectomatic	1966	\$83,000	8	0	0	0	11,625	11,625	11,625	11,625	11,625	11,625	0	0	83,000	81,375	80,750	58,125	46,500	34,875	23,250	0				

UNIT #	EQUIP/ST	CLASS	ORIGINAL			NET																	NET YEAR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ORIGINAL PURCHASE LIFE		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION																NEXT YEAR				
			PRICE	EXPECT	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
377 989	Blower Machine	1975	\$50,000	15	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	0	0	20,000	20,000	18,567	13,333	10,000	6,667	3,333	(8)	0	0	
377 918	Blower Machine	1975	\$50,000	15	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	44,000	45,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	0	
377 146	Blower Machine	1980	\$50,000	15	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	48,000	44,000	40,000	30,000	32,000	28,000	24,000	20,000	16,000	12,000	
377 5914	Blower Machine	1985	\$25,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
377 5912	Blower Machine	1985	\$25,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
377 5930	Blower Machine	1985	\$25,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
577 6259	Blower Machine	1989	\$110,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333	7,333	7,333	7,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	102,667	95,333	88,000
577 6255	Blower Machine	1989	\$110,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333	7,333	7,333	7,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	102,667	95,333	88,000
577 6340	Blower Machine	1989	\$110,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333	7,333	7,333	7,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	102,667	95,333	88,000
577 6330	Blower Machine	1989	\$110,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333	7,333	7,333	7,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	102,667	95,333	88,000
202 2101	Loader/Shovel - back	1982	\$30,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
202 2119	Loader/Shovel - back	1982	\$30,000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
218 5114	Compressor - Mounted	1975	\$16,000	7	0	0	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	0	0	16,000	13,714	11,429	9,143	6,857	4,571	2,286	(8)	
218 5122	Compressor - Mounted	1985	\$16,000	7	0	0	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286	0	0	16,000	13,714	11,429	9,143	6,857	4,571	2,286	(8)	
218 1108	Compressor - Mounted	1981	\$25,000	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,571	3,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	21,429	
218 1106	Compressor - Mounted	1981	\$25,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,571	3,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	21,429	
650 8028	Skid Sweeper	1989	\$20,000	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	18,000	16,000	14,000
257 404	Large Rider	1974	\$20,000	10	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
307 2542	Small Dorr	1982	\$27,000	10	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	24,300	21,600	18,900	16,200	13,500	10,800	8,100	5,400	2,700	0	
351 8034	Pothole Patcher	1989	\$88,500	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,637	12,637	12,637	12,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,500	74,143	61,786	49,429
421 3474	Pothole Patcher	1982	\$71,350	7	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,193	0	0	71,350	61,137	50,944	40,771	30,579	20,386	10,193	(8)	0	0	
416 9025	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$91,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,600	36,400
416 9020	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$91,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,600	36,400
416 9041	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$91,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,600	36,400
416 9030	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$91,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,600	36,400
416 9066	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$91,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,600	36,400
416 9074	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$91,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,600	36,400
416 2442	5 Ton Dump Truck	1982	\$91,000	5	8,291	8,291	8,291	8,291	8,291	0	0	0	0	0	32,800	24,600	16,400	8,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	
416 3077	5 Ton Dump Truck	1982	\$91,000	5	8,291	8,291	8,291	8,291	8,291	8,291	0	0	0	0	41,000	32,800	24,600	16,400	8,200	0	0	0	0	0	

APPENDIX I

TYPICAL FRAPOF O&M COST SPREADSHEET

APPENDIX I			O & M COST MODULE		PRESENT YEAR: 1991									
					LAST UPDATE: NOV.15/91									
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS								YEAR			
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE COSTS		
6	9013	Portable Compressor							503	605	2,500	1,524	\$5,132	
6	9021	Portable Compressor								1,180	2,667	2,670	\$6,517	
6	9039	Portable Compressor								840	825	1,620	\$3,285	
6	1101	Portable Compressor		825	1,984	2,968	2,964	1,679	2,305	2,470	2,400	2,100	\$19,715	
604	109	Sidewalk Plows		6,012	5,867	16,588	14,169	14,479	15,140	15,060	22,120	12,430	\$121,865	
604	117	Sidewalk Plows		2,748	5,159	10,154	9,175	16,392	15,735	15,760	13,065	9,486	\$97,674	
604	125	Sidewalk Plows		2,128	4,737	13,673	5,343	20,046	14,710	14,699	12,658	11,520	\$103,514	
604	9290	Sidewalk Plows								7,305	6,811	18,845	\$32,961	
74	8194	Sidewalk Plows							18,964	19,950	47,450	42,354	\$128,718	
74	8156	Sidewalk Plows							19,393	25,150	26,235	14,400	\$102,521	
74	6222	Sidewalk Plows					5,747	24,819	25,002	22,430	28,233	20,469	\$125,700	
74	7220	Sidewalk Plows						10,716	22,144	22,013	10,715	15,200	\$60,798	
74	8202	Sidewalk Plows							16,990	16,032	23,380	16,200	\$72,502	
74	9184	Sidewalk Plows								8,070	47,435	4,644	\$60,149	
74	9168	Sidewalk Plows								15,900	11,470	20,077	\$47,447	
102	7598	Loader							16,715	19,121	20,120	21,730	\$77,686	
302	3512	Loader		31,382	29,006	35,872	32,331	46,115	22,750	22,364	22,370	22,467	\$226,657	
102	7606	Loader							18,014	18,129	19,034	22,188	\$77,365	
302	5608	Loader		33,165	12,507	27,402	34,501	40,836	37,724	38,862	12,619	60,123	\$297,759	
402	9069	Loader								7,507	15,390	23,830	\$46,727	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR TO - DATE COSTS
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
402 9377	Loader	1989						8,725	14,535	23,299		\$46,559	
102 6012	Loader	1986					22,255	39,020	39,400	31,155	32,170	\$164,000	
102 6020	Loader	1986					24,220	41,011	43,639	21,696	32,740	\$163,300	
202 2127	Loader	1981	8,705	19,220	35,365	50,069	54,156	26,800	37,504	36,200	16,250	\$284,269	
202 9163	Loader	1979	19,047	23,690	24,516	28,049	31,652	52,200	29,900	19,240	39,700	\$267,994	
302 161	Loader	1980	21,079	40,021	46,905	59,531	56,748	40,035	39,092	18,072	45,165	\$366,648	
302 5012	Loader	1985			9,969	21,013	23,394	37,002	36,154	35,410	47,200	\$210,142	
302 5020	Loader	1985			9,106	19,005	25,780	63,332	64,094	39,200	33,479	\$253,996	
402 442	Loader	1990							11,700	20,574		\$32,274	
402 434	Loader	1990							11,300	27,120		\$38,420	
402 459	Loader	1990							8,275	15,200		\$23,475	
110 9206	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989						1,020	2,271	2,807		\$6,098	
110 9214	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989						1,854	7,777	4,332		\$13,963	
110 9222	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989						2,491	5,130	3,883		\$11,504	
110 9230	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989						2,917	8,745	5,851		\$17,513	
110 9248	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989						3,225	6,212	8,932		\$18,369	
110 3399	1/2 Ton Pickup	1983		1,510	1,825	3,255	4,194	3,268	3,514	5,804	7,799	\$31,189	
110 9255	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989							9,715	6,025	5,812	\$21,552	
110 9263	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989							662	2,100	2,968	\$5,670	
110 9271	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989							1,544	3,068	3,794	\$8,346	
110 5030	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985			2,994	4,704	6,318	16,005	15,028	9,530	17,268	\$71,847	
110 5261	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985			2,044	5,122	9,188	8,654	8,156	3,760	11,006	\$47,950	
110 6152	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986				1,929	5,016	6,300	6,724	14,200	15,300	\$49,469	
110 6244	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986				3,271	12,737	9,443	11,148	12,250	5,532	\$52,381	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL COSTS		
110 6335	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986					6,662	10,218	11,823	8,043	1,879		\$38,625	
210 8389	1/2 Ton Pickup	1988						4,664	5,174	11,250	5,150		\$26,238	
210 8397	1/2 Ton Pickup	1988						8,065	9,025	4,260	11,269		\$32,619	
210 8405	1/2 Ton Pickup	1988						4,978	4,733	7,977	11,138		\$28,826	
210 8413	1/2 Ton Pickup	1988						2584	2500	3000	5,760		\$13,864	
210 8421	1/2 Ton Pickup	1988						7,290	7,187	11,100	2,900		\$28,477	
210 8439	1/2 Ton Pickup	1988						2,879	2,840	4,537	7,620		\$17,876	
210 6201	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986					4,584	11,043	11,708	8,015	11,160		\$46,510	
210 6219	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986					3,337	7,089	7,612	5,825	5,920		\$29,783	
210 6227	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986					4,853	14,230	12,640	9,274	9,190		\$50,167	
210 6235	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986					3,950	8,656	8,147	8,520	5,644		\$34,917	
210 7050	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					2,306	7,942	8,325	6,501	5,468		\$30,542	
210 7068	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					2,061	2,040	1,870	3,554	8,050		\$17,575	
210 7092	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					1,749	3,560	3,591	5,310	569		\$14,779	
210 7100	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					2,221	13,560	13,667	8,824	11,400		\$49,672	
210 7118	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					2,484	6,434	6,158	6,895	12,972		\$34,943	
210 7126	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					6,662	2,480	2,856	5,350	12,170		\$29,518	
210 7134	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					1,420	6,353	6,523	2,465	3,155		\$19,916	
210 7142	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					1,799	6,940	7,005	5,960	10,066		\$31,790	
210 7159	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					2,297	7,120	7,735	6,920	8,119		\$32,191	
210 7167	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					1,968	6,159	9,037	8,870	5,420		\$31,454	
210 7175	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					3,767	5,100	5,349	7,820	5,475		\$27,511	
210 7183	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987					1,971	7,727	8,894	8,780	9,466		\$36,852	
110 9099	1/2 Ton Pickup	1989											\$0	
210 139	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990								200	2,036		\$2,236	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO - DATE COSTS		
210	147	1/2 Ton Pickup								185	1,885	\$2,070		
210	155	1/2 Ton Pickup									1,635	\$1,635		
210	238	1/2 Ton Pickup								4,920	3,810	\$8,730		
210	246	1/2 Ton Pickup								5,510	7,093	\$12,603		
210	253	1/2 Ton Pickup								4,950	3,586	\$8,536		
210	261	1/2 Ton Pickup								5,415	7,245	\$12,660		
210	279	1/2 Ton Pickup								3,540	3,805	\$7,345		
210	1152	1/2 Ton Pickup										\$0		
111	8512	One Ton Truck						3,605	3,750	9,750	7,210	\$24,325		
111	8538	One Ton Truck						7,340	7,983	7,270	6,817	\$29,410		
111	5286	One Ton Truck			1,555	6,284	8,532	13,934	15,599	11,150	21,379	\$78,453		
111	5294	One Ton Truck			3,179	7,832	7,759	15,029	14,663	12,300	11,010	\$71,772		
111	6342	One Ton Truck					3,248	8,468	9,296	14,890	5,553	\$41,455		
111	6359	One Ton Truck					8,898	8,775	8,456	7,960	10,089	\$44,178		
111	6367	One Ton Truck					6,320	7,457	7,874	13,120	15,817	\$50,588		
211	6259	One Ton Truck					2,759	9,760	10,444	6,085	14,02	\$43,072		
211	7018	One Ton Truck					3,259	2,192	2,483	8,802	4,704	\$21,430		
211	7026	One Ton Truck					3,882	4,671	4,198	4,415	12,426	\$29,592		
211	8487	One Ton Truck						8,769	9,814	20,348	20,628	\$59,559		
211	8503	One Ton Truck						7,486	7,698	11,365	16,143	\$42,692		
211	9300	One Ton Truck							966	3,544	6,244	\$10,754		
211	8495	One Ton Truck						8,576	7,448	9,670	18,823	\$44,517		
211	7190	One Ton Truck						11,656	11,725	10,420	10,990	\$44,791		
211	13	One Ton Truck								7,620	5,265	\$12,885		

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	COSTS	
211 54	One Ton Truck	1990										2,370	\$2,370	
211 302	One Ton Truck	1990										3,630	\$3,630	
211 9212	One Ton Truck	1989									1,974		\$1,974	
311 1168	One Ton Truck	1991										4,362	\$4,362	
111 8520	One Ton Truck	1988							19,831	20,930	19,058	11,410	\$71,229	
211 1177	Utility Truck	1991										8,999	\$8,999	
113 8753	VAN	1988							2,458	2,986	4,210	6,842	\$16,526	
112 5241	VAN	1985			5,054	9,406	5,894	11,240	12,685	11,545	10,399		\$66,213	
212 6167	VAN	1986					3,898	7,903	6,713	9,691	9,699		\$37,894	
212 6175	VAN	1986					1,256	8,027	8,515	10,910	6,562		\$35,250	
212 6233	VAN	1986				1,156	4,170	4,270	3,268	6,730	4,552		\$24,146	
212 8577	VAN	1988						319	5,441	764	5,311		\$11,835	
312 8543	VAN	1988						2,640	2,287	6,393	11,951		\$23,251	
112 96	VAN	1990								340	4,043		\$4,383	
112 104	VAN	1990								520	3,669		\$4,209	
112 112	VAN	1990								215	2,781		\$2,996	
212 46	VAN	1990								1,040	4,766		\$5,806	
212 61	VAN	1990								417	876		\$1,293	
212 79	VAN	1990								924	1,420		\$2,344	
212 87	VAN	1990								602	1,380		\$1,982	
212 285	VAN	1990								2,221	4,581		\$6,802	
212 293	VAN	1990								3,207	3,807		\$7,014	
312 1209	VAN	1991									4,780		\$4,780	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE COSTS		
312	1217	VAN									1,425	\$1,425		
312	1365	VAN									451	\$451		
114	5085	Small Pick-up			1,021	1,584	3,187	8,934	9,170	5,520	3,942	\$33,358		
114	8154	Small Pick-up						2,700	2,800	4,735	5,599	\$15,834		
114	8378	Small Pick-up					1,392	1,392	1,272	2,160	9,898	\$14,722		
214	9839	Small Pick-up							1,858	1,910	3,502	\$7,270		
114	334	Small Pick-up								1,760	718	\$2,498		
214	28	Small Pick-up								606	1,002	\$1,608		
214	36	Small Pick-up								833	1,508	\$2,341		
120	5228	Hoist Truck				8413	10,929	15,821	17,493	13,670	8,745	\$75,071		
120	5236	Hoist Truck				8,062	11,299	14,380	14,450	7,550	12,140	\$67,881		
420	2065	Hoist Truck	2,262	2,927	6,832	9,668	11,255	10,900	13,023	17,840	15,187	\$69,894		
124	3492	25 Yd Collectomatic		9,219	21,375	25,688	25,224	32,610	30,749	22,930	32,005	\$199,800		
424	5098	25 Yd Collectomatic			8,833	22,514	21,927	41,040	38,364	41,250	39,620	\$213,548		
424	6047	25 Yd Collectomatic					11,473	28,750	34,289	32,240	41,520	\$148,272		
424	6054	25 Yd Collectomatic					13,931	26,960	26,704	38,115	33,600	\$139,510		
424	6278	25 Yd Collectomatic					21,622	44,795	38,804	44,105	31,198	\$180,524		
424	7037	25 Yd Collectomatic						35,015	37,322	25,810	36,120	\$134,267		
424	7094	25 Yd Collectomatic						36,420	38,275	36,200	48,333	\$159,428		
424	7102	25 Yd Collectomatic						30,690	36,184	44,720	60,314	\$172,108		
424	7110	25 Yd Collectomatic						36,409	37,900	44,305	45,091	\$163,705		
424	7128	25 Yd Collectomatic						34,764	37,850	38,455	43,510	\$155,579		

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS							YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TO-DATE COSTS
424	7144	25 Yd Collectomatic						35,500	37,805	33,105	\$167,918
424	5569	25 Yd Collectomatic						46,241	45,450	43,785	\$188,654
424	8911	25 Yd Collectomatic						14,608	17,700	19,908	\$97,180
424	8929	25 Yd Collectomatic						12,131	14,625	22,645	\$86,559
426	1020	25 Yd Collectomatic									7,179
426	1038	25 Yd Collectomatic									7,982
426	1111	25 Yd Collectomatic									3,480
125	3483	16 Yd collectomatic		6,077	16,910	26,618	29,320	30,825	32,045	22,520	\$200,075
425	2524	16 Yd collectomatic	9,593	21,401	24,581	23,639	29,182	57,820	56,829	20,045	\$262,730
425	2532	16 Yd collectomatic	13,720	20,017	49,736	33,228	34,160	22,005	24,660	23,915	\$253,267
425	5105	16 Yd collectomatic		12,019	18,081	24,941	25,632	27,500	36,440	24,708	\$169,721
426	6290	Water Tanker			11,235	13,208	29,934	34,045	25,087	35,912	\$149,421
237	8644	Compact Oers							2,462	1,790	1,320
137	5310	Compact Oers			1,098	2,049	6,694	3,830	5,420	3,262	\$22,353
237	5111	Compact Oers						900	2,840	1,460	\$2,065
237	5129	Compact Oers						3,598	5,198	7,582	\$11,477
237	5137	Compact Oers						2,189	4,174	3,799	\$15,472
237	5145	Compact Oers						1,381	9,085	9,212	\$35,421
237	7042	Compact Oers						1,071	1,829	2,116	\$14,380
237	8651	Compact Oers						763	2,462	3,470	\$7,772
237	8669	Compact Oers						708	717	1,480	\$4,252

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS						YEAR			
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL COSTS
466	Gring Mower	1965		762	2,237	2,640	1,544	1,905	1,960	1,060	2,520	\$14,628
466	Gring Mower	1977	1,939	1,582	3,496	1,867	2,035	2,405	2,654	2,417	10,063	\$28,478
166	2048 Gring Mower	1982	1,389	8,048	8,810	7,503	2,795	2,017	883	621	4,760	\$36,825
366	4026 Gring Mower	1984		27	655	1,717	2,587	1,372	2,194	3,670	2,350	\$14,572
366	4034 Gring Mower	1984		54	1,245	937	1,385	2,262	2,317	1,702	3,843	\$13,745
366	6138 Gring Mower	1986		366	6138	753	3,742	2,492	2,821	2,572	2,795	\$15,155
366	6146 Gring Mower	1986				494	1,917	4,477	3,234	2,919	4,046	\$17,087
466	9099 Gring Mower	1979	4,285	669	343	4,394	3,058	5,539	2,687	5,159	3,173	\$31,473
466	9107 Gring Mower	1979	990	1,609	892	2,225	1,699	1,495	1,229	2,166	1,956	\$11,761
566	30 Gring Mower	1980	2,979	1,320	1,555	4,435	1,551	1,741	1,705	564	1,650	\$17,520
766	3048 Gring Mower	1983		28	50	90	306	1,854	2,057	2,020	4,375	\$10,790
766	3073 Gring Mower	1983		3,332	2,710	1,954	1,187	822	1,080	1,231	1,864	\$14,200
166	8805 Gring Mower	1988						3,775	3,550	1,353	9,632	\$18,310
177	6637 Blower Attachment	1976	1,209	30'	569	28,112	32,653	7,865	7,815	3,230	1,657	\$83,474
377	5663 Blower Attachment	1975	1,172	3,756	4,373	4,655	17,285	17,490	15,632	3,640	14,200	\$82,143
377	5669 Blower Attachment	1975	8,991	473	5,225	4,246	8,824	19,042	14,550	4,460	8,550	\$74,361
377	9188 Blower Attachment	1979	5,598	3,233	8,446	13,038	24,070	34,209	34,220	4,120	15,230	\$142,164
377	146 Blower Attachment	1980	3,766	3,050	4,617	4,122	21,498	26,023	26,650	7,248	9,739	\$106,813
277	5914 Blower Attachment	1965	7,495	575	5,396	3,843	16,058	30,800	38,430	25,260	14,329	\$142,186
277	5922 Blower Attachment	1965	6,092	2,636	8,726	16,054	24,114	48,643	45,550	17,700	12,240	\$181,757
277	5930 Blower Attachment	1965	1,829	939	2,696	10,506	24,493	26,215	25,500	18,115	16,829	\$133,352
577	9329 Blower Attachment	1989						21,693	10,400	28,400	\$60,490	
577	9335 Blower Attachment	1989						13,700	19,650	13,100	\$46,450	
577	9343 Blower Attachment	1989						10,540	25,015	22,240	\$57,895	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE COSTS		
577	9350	Blower Attachment	1989					24,300	9,505	18,200		\$52,005		
202	2101	Loader/Snowblower - fixed	1962	28,420	4,636	7,420	17,552	43,272	35,421	38,900	32,415	25,405	\$233,441	
202	2119	Loader/Snowblower - fixed	1962	18,233	7,827	13,554	15,977	44,727	28,010	31,700	30,059	29,556	\$219,643	\$0
218	5114	Compressor - Mounted	1985		3,432	6,377	9,488	13,023	10,195	11,635	12,766		\$66,916	
218	5122	Compressor - Mounted	1985		2,149	3,630	5,796	8,913	8,925	7,336	12,553		\$49,502	
218	1188	Compressor - Mounted	1991								5,585		\$5,585	
218	1196	Compressor - Mounted	1991								10,452		\$10,452	
650	9228	Small Sweeper	1989						125	3,344	2,819		\$6,288	
257	4044	Large Roller	1974	4,756	4,617	1,120	5,671	5,429	3,570	3,480	9,050	1,650	\$39,343	
307	2543	Small Dozer	1982	2,945	24,729	7,573	17,322	888	4,655	1,032	1,250	6,603	\$66,998	
331	9084	Pothole Patcher	1989						2,045	10,090	9,814		\$21,949	
431	3474	Pothole Patcher	1983		4,711	9,539	10,671	20,244	9,791	9,355	13,467	21,630	\$99,608	
416	9025	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						9,004	16,946	22,290		\$48,240	
416	9033	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						11,600	24,100	45,004		\$80,704	
416	9041	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						6,823	16,155	23,291		\$46,269	
416	9058	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						4,365	20,045	24,613		\$49,023	
416	9066	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						4,420	21,340	30,985		\$56,745	
416	9074	5 Ton Dump Truck	1988					4,703	6,495	25,660	36,912		\$73,770	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR TO-DATE COSTS
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
416	2442	5 Ton Dump Truck	5373	6,842	11,256	22,948	9,707	14,760	10,768	16,946	9,075	\$107,675	
416	3077	5 Ton Dump Truck	2,099	4,384	4,070	7,527	25,091	24,631	25,987	16,900	20,678	\$131,367	
416	5155	5 Ton Dump Truck				30,855	36,296	52,550	53,426	47,120	33,320	\$253,567	
416	5163	5 Ton Dump Truck				17,938	27,665	28,200	30,868	25,300	47,514	\$177,485	
416	5171	5 Ton Dump Truck				23,158	37,729	28,700	31,583	32,500	35,736	\$189,406	
416	6002	5 Ton Dump Truck					17,245	33,300	25,824	36,330	56,200	\$170,899	
416	6070	5 Ton Dump Truck					22,900	28,260	25,468	49,320	33,223	\$159,171	
416	6161	5 Ton Dump Truck				12,059	20,574	40,820	38,558	25,700	46,091	\$183,802	
416	6179	5 Ton Dump Truck				8,946	23,859	27,043	30,731	31,250	50,173	\$172,002	
416	6187	5 Ton Dump Truck				7,884	15,195	35,328	35,279	23,540	36,762	\$154,008	
416	6195	5 Ton Dump Truck				8,400	20,449	45,900	46,661	20,800	52,100	\$194,310	
416	6203	5 Ton Dump Truck				7,298	14,829	21,650	22,350	23,001	37,524	\$126,652	
416	6211	5 Ton Dump Truck				10,170	23,657	27,348	28,425	47,980	38,479	\$176,059	
416	6245	5 Ton Dump Truck					7,961	15,985	16,260	16,710	29,421	\$66,337	
416	6252	5 Ton Dump Truck					7,691	13,790	15,445	19,320	19,418	\$75,664	
416	7078	5 Ton Dump Truck					10,891	28,120	27,478	19,500	37,601	\$123,590	
416	1066	5 Ton Dump Truck									1304	\$1,304	
416	1074	5 Ton Dump Truck									1370	\$1,370	
416	1082	5 Ton Dump Truck									2761	\$2,761	
416	1090	5 Ton Dump Truck									1118	\$1,118	
417	7200	Tandem Dump Truck					21,923	46,450	55,789	45,800	55,820	\$225,762	
417	7218	Tandem Dump Truck					27,310	61,045	55,116	44,250	62,463	\$250,164	
417	8448	Tandem Dump Truck						33,800	42,059	40,550	39,869	\$156,298	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS							YEAR		
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE COSTS
422	7013	Sewer Jet						11,190	14,360	18,525	22,020	\$66,095
501	7611	Grader						28390	32,873	23,990	44,044	\$129,297
501	9296	Grader							14,376	33,312	38,150	\$85,838
501	6094	Grader					25,013	46,120	37,863	31,005	24,390	\$164,391
501	6092	Grader					27,831	42,243	42,039	20,648	27,763	\$160,524

APPENDIX J

TYPICAL FRAPOF FORECASTING MODULE

APPENDIX J PRESENT YEAR:		FORECASTING MODEL FOR YEAR:														COST EQUIP.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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UNIT #	EQUIP. CLASS	MODEL	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	COEFF.	CONST.	YEAR	NEW																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6	0010 Portable Compressor	1988							503	855	2,500	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNIT #	EQUIP CLASS	MODEL	PRESENT YEAR: 1981										FORECASTING MODULE FOR YEAR: 1982										COST		EQUIP COST	
			D.M. COSTS FOR THE YEAR:																				NEXT YEAR	COST		
			1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	COEFF.	CONST.	
918	33 Gargleblower	1980	2,875	1,329	1,225	4,425	1,551	1,741	1,785	594	1,850	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
766	3046 Gargleblower	1980	38	50	30	358	1,057	2,025	4,375	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
791	3073 Gargleblower	1980	3,352	2,710	1,954	1,187	802	1,880	1,229	1,884	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
196	8053 Gargleblower	1980					3,775	2,530	1,950	9,532	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
177	6957 Blower Attachment	1976	1,359	304	569	25,112	32,053	7,885	7,815	9,238	1,537	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
377	5853 Blower Attachment	1975	1,112	3,756	4,371	4,035	17,255	17,086	15,022	3,640	14,200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
377	5859 Blower Attachment	1975	8,801	473	5,225	4,348	8,824	10,942	14,550	4,480	8,550	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
377	5189 Blower Attachment	1979	5,596	3,230	8,840	13,028	24,073	34,289	34,220	4,120	15,300	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
377	140 Blower Attachment	1980	3,708	3,950	4,917	4,122	21,459	26,803	26,690	7,348	9,700	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
217	5114 Blower Attachment	1985	7,495	575	5,366	3,843	10,558	30,880	36,430	25,260	14,320	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
217	5322 Blower Attachment	1985	6,592	2,530	6,728	16,054	24,114	43,943	49,510	17,700	12,240	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
217	5330 Blower Attachment	1985	1,330	509	8,808	15,536	24,490	20,215	25,000	16,115	16,820	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
577	9330 Blower Attachment	1989						21,650	10,400	26,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
577	9333 Blower Attachment	1989						13,700	19,655	12,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
577	9340 Blower Attachment	1989						10,400	25,015	22,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
577	9335 Blower Attachment	1989						24,300	6,505	16,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
202	2101 Loader/Skidder - for 1982	1982	28,420	4,558	7,420	17,592	43,372	35,491	36,800	32,415	25,455	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
202	2110 Loader/Skidder - for 1982	1982	18,233	7,827	13,554	15,977	44,377	29,870	31,700	32,553	28,555	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
216	5114 Compressor - Mount 1985				6,420	8,977	9,480	12,023	10,155	11,625	12,760	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
216	5122 Compressor - Mount 1985				2,148	3,838	3,796	8,813	8,825	7,333	13,555	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
216	1188 Compressor - Mount 1981										5,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
216	1188 Compressor - Mount 1981										10,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
650	9020 Small Sweeper	1989							125	5,344	3,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
257	4094 Large Roller	1974	4,756	4,107	1,128	5,871	5,459	3,570	3,480	8,958	1,950	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
367	2540 Small Dozer	1982	2,946	24,729	7,572	17,322	888	4,855	1,202	1,250	1,548	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
301	9044 Pothole Filler	1989						2,945	10,590	8,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
301	9074 Pothole Filler	1989			4,711	5,329	10,871	28,244	8,791	8,385	12,487	21,858	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
416	9025 5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						9,891	16,948	22,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	9025 5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						11,880	24,180	43,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	9041 5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						8,823	16,155	23,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	9058 5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						4,365	22,045	24,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	9060 5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						4,462	21,340	30,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	9074 5 Ton Dump Truck	1989						4,700	6,465	25,685	36,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	9044 5 Ton Dump Truck	1982	5,973	6,842	11,258	22,848	8,707	14,780	19,788	18,948	9,975	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
416	9077 5 Ton Dump Truck	1982	2,288	4,584	4,070	7,327	25,881	24,621	25,987	18,900	29,878	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
416	9155 5 Ton Dump Truck	1985						30,655	36,296	52,550	52,428	47,120	33,300	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
416	9163 5 Ton Dump Truck	1985						17,838	27,885	29,200	36,888	25,300	43,514	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
416	9171 5 Ton Dump Truck	1985						23,158	37,769	28,700	31,560	32,560	35,725	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
416	9082 5 Ton Dump Truck	1986						17,245	33,300	25,924	36,300	50,200	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
416	9070 5 Ton Dump Truck	1986						22,800	28,590	25,488	40,320	32,223	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
416	9161 5 Ton Dump Truck	1986						12,558	28,574	40,800	36,588	25,780	43,961	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
416	9178 5 Ton Dump Truck	1986						6,946	23,659	27,040	30,731	31,250	50,173	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

PRESENT YEAR			1991		FORECASTING MODULE FOR YEAR: 1992																	COST		EQUIP.						
			O & M COSTS FOR THE YEAR:																											
LINE #	EQUIP. CLASS	MODEL	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	SUM	SUM	#	SUM	SUM	COEFF.	CONST.	YEAR	MEET	COST
												Y's	X's	#	Y's	X's	COEFF.	CONST.	YEAR	MEET	COST									
416	6187	5 Ton Dump Truck	1996			7,884	15,195	35,328	55,076	35,546	36,762	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	154,308	21	6	923,766	91	4,945	8,720	142,818	\$95,000	
416	6195	5 Ton Dump Truck	1996			8,420	26,449	45,900	45,881	35,680	52,100	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	194,310	21	6	766,242	91	6,095	10,254	154,415	\$95,000	
416	6263	5 Ton Dump Truck	1996			7,258	14,369	31,050	32,350	20,081	37,524	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	128,652	21	6	501,455	91	3,008	8,474	138,743	\$95,000	
416	6211	5 Ton Dump Truck	1996			12,170	23,657	37,346	39,425	47,988	38,479	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	176,658	21	6	724,002	91	6,199	7,784	159,902	\$95,000	
416	6245	5 Ton Dump Truck	1996			7,961	15,965	35,280	16,710	28,421	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	86,337	15	5	302,696	55	4,365	4,174	138,361	\$95,000	
416	6232	5 Ton Dump Truck	1996			7,691	13,790	15,445	181,9	19,412	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	75,884	15	5	235,978	55	2,868	5,438	123,629	\$95,000	
416	7076	5 Ton Dump Truck	1997			10,891	28,120	37,476	18,300	37,581	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	123,559	15	5	415,570	55	4,488	11,275	138,158	\$95,000	
416	1886	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								1384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,304	1	1	1,304	1	0	1,304	0	1,304	\$25,000	
416	1874	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								1370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,370	1	1	1,370	1	0	1,370	0	1,370	\$25,000	
416	1882	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								2761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,761	1	1	2,761	1	0	2,761	0	2,761	\$25,000	
416	1890	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								1118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,118	1	1	1,118	1	0	1,118	0	1,118	\$25,000	
417	7200	Tramway Dump Truck	1997			21,023	48,450	55,789	45,000	55,800	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	225,782	15	5	744,480	55	6,714	25,910	166,308	\$132,000	
417	7218	Tramway Dump Truck	1997			27,010	61,045	55,115	44,250	62,450	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	250,184	15	5	884,363	55	5,251	33,884	166,308	\$132,000	
417	8448	Tramway Dump Truck	1998			38,802	42,059	45,050	33,889	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	150,258	10	4	388,124	30	1,678	34,865	143,254	\$132,000		
422	7913	Sewer Jet	1997			11,100	14,300	18,925	22,320	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	66,065	10	4	183,595	30	3,689	7,300	125,598	\$194,500		
501	7011	Grader	1997			28390	32,970	23,950	44,044	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	129,297	10	4	342,292	30	3,800	22,005	141,844	\$126,000		
501	6080	Grader	1999			14,375	32,912	58,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	85,858	8	3	195,450	14	11,067	4,889	152,387	\$126,000		
501	6084	Grader	1999			25,013	45,122	37,663	21,025	24,390	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	164,361	15	5	479,812	55	(1,828)	37,787	127,370	\$126,000		
501	6082	Grader	1996			27,831	42,243	42,029	25,648	22,763	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	160,524	15	5	458,841	55	(2,172)	38,624	125,596	\$126,000		

APPENDIX K

TYPICAL FRAPOF REPLACEMENT MODULE

APPENDIX K

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT MODULE

PRESENT YEAR: 1991
LAST UPDATE: NOV 1991REPLACE
EQUIP.

EQUIPMENT		COST		ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS										FORECAST		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT CASH COSTS										FORECAST (YES-1)		
UNIT #	CLASS	MODEL	NEW	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	NO-0				
6 8013	Portable Compressor	1989	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571								0	805	1,500	1,324	\$2,523	0		
6 8021	Portable Compressor	1989	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571									1,180	2,567	2,670	\$3,862	0		
6 8039	Portable Compressor	1989	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571									840	825	1,020	\$1,875	0		
6 8101	Portable Compressor	1991	\$20,000	5,714	4,571	3,429	2,286	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	825	1,094	2,088	2,864	1,075	2,325	2,470	1,400	2,100	\$2,578	1				
604 109	Sidekick Pumps	1981	\$62,400	23,500	17,500	11,857	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,212	5,687	15,588	14,160	14,478	15,450	15,000	22,220	12,430	\$10,560	1				
604 117	Sidekick Pumps	1981	\$62,400	23,500	17,500	11,857	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,740	5,159	11,054	8,175	16,382	15,700	15,060	0	0	\$10,550	1				
604 125	Sidekick Pumps	1981	\$62,400	23,500	17,500	11,857	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,129	4,727	13,073	5,843	20,246	14,710	14,680	15,000	15,520	\$10,897	1				
604 830	Sidekick Pumps	1989	\$62,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	45,833	36,667	27,500									7,305	6,811	16,945	\$20,527	0		
74 8104	Sidekick Pumps	1988	\$62,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,500	34,067	26,000	17,333								18,264	16,555	47,404	\$26,254	\$30,597		
74 8150	Sidekick Pumps	1988	\$62,400	0	0	0	40,000	43,500	32,000	24,000	15,000	8,000	0									17,740	18,350	25,150	20,225	14,400		
74 8202	Sidekick Pumps	1988	\$62,400	0	0	0	40,000	43,500	32,000	24,000	15,000	8,000	0									5,747	24,618	25,002	32,430	21,220		
74 7205	Sidekick Pumps	1987	\$62,400	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	41,667	33,500	25,000	16,667	8,333								12,718	22,148	22,013	15,715	15,000		
74 8202	Sidekick Pumps	1988	\$62,400	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,500	34,067	26,000	17,333									16,900	18,032	27,226	18,200	\$18,245		
74 8184	Sidekick Pumps	1989	\$62,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	45,833	36,667	27,500								8,870	41,453	4,944	\$18,824	0		
74 8180	Sidekick Pumps	1989	\$62,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	45,833	36,667	27,500									15,905	11,470	20,077	\$18,993	0	
102 7958	Loader	1987	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	119,000	130,167	98,333	88,500	78,667	68,833									16,715	18,121	25,122	21,720	\$23,433		
302 3212	Loader	1979	\$100,000	6,500	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,882	20,000	35,872	32,201	48,115	22,750	22,887	22,370	22,467	\$5,015	1				
102 7686	Loader	1987	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	118,000	136,167	98,333	88,500	78,667	68,833									18,014	18,129	16,504	21,180	\$22,650		
302 5609	Loader	1975	\$100,000	18,333	13,750	9,167	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,185	12,507	27,432	34,581	45,808	37,724	38,852	31,319	30,122	\$44,275	0				
402 8359	Loader	1989	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	100,000	81,667	65,500									7,587	15,340	22,620	\$21,899	0		
402 8377	Loader	1989	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	100,000	81,667	65,500									8,725	14,525	23,539	\$20,894	0		
102 8812	Loader	1986	\$100,000	0	0	0	117,000	127,250	97,300	87,750	78,000	68,250	58,500									22,255	28,033	34,430	21,155	\$22,170		
102 8820	Loader	1986	\$100,000	0	0	0	117,000	127,250	97,300	87,750	78,000	68,250	58,500									24,203	41,811	43,029	21,590	\$21,740		
202 7137	Loader	1981	\$100,000	70,833	63,750	56,667	49,583	42,500	35,417	28,333	21,250	14,167	7,083	8,705	19,228	25,365	30,069	64,158	24,000	37,500	34,200	18,550	\$30,760	1				
202 8163	Loader	1979	\$100,000	48,889	42,360	36,500	30,417	24,333	18,250	12,167	6,666	0	0	18,847	23,688	24,516	25,949	21,852	32,200	21,000	15,240	30,780	\$38,459	1				
302 181	Loader	1980	\$100,000	52,250	52,867	48,000	38,500	32,817	26,333	19,750	11,167	5,583	0	21,879	40,821	45,905	50,524	50,744	42,000	35,802	18,072	45,185	\$40,353	1				
302 5912	Loader	1985	\$100,000	0	0	85,000	77,917	70,833	63,750	56,667	49,583	42,500	35,417	9,969	21,013	23,394	37,000	36,754	35,416	37,230			\$51,313	1				
302 5820	Loader	1985	\$100,000	0	0	85,000	77,917	70,833	63,750	56,667	49,583	42,500	35,417	8,108	18,005	25,762	32,532	34,094	36,000	33,475			\$57,074	1				
402 8442	Loader	1980	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	146,667	133,333										11,700	29,574	\$26,448	0		
402 8434	Loader	1980	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	146,667	133,333											11,700	27,720	\$24,940	0	
402 8459	Loader	1980	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	146,667	133,333												8,275	15,220	\$22,125	0

EQUIPMENT		COST		ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS										FORECAST		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT OWN COSTS										FORECAST		REPLACEMENT COST							
UNIT #	CLASS	MODEL	NEW	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10.2	NO. OF		
110	9208	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9214	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9222	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9238	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
1.1	9240	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9288	1/2 Ton Pickup	1983	\$14,700	8,600	6,750	4,500	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	8,810	8,225	4,194	3,208	3,514	3,584	7,789													
110	9295	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9302	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9371	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,250	8,900	3,450																					
110	9388	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	6,500	7,125	4,750	2,375	0	0	0	0																					
110	9391	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	6,500	7,125	4,750	2,375	0	0	0	0																					
110	9150	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	\$14,700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0																					
110	9244	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	\$14,700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0																					
110	9325	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	\$14,700	0	0	0	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0																					
110	9389	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,000	7,000	3,500	0</																						

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	EQUIPMENT COST		ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS										ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O&M COSTS										EQUIP #	EQUIP #			
		MODEL	NEW	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002					
210	7181 1/2 Ton Pick Up	1987	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	13,000	8,800	6,800	3,300	0	0					1,871	7,237	8,894	8,700	8,400	\$12,187	1				
110	8059 1/2 Ton Pickup	1989	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,200	8,800	3,400										\$0	0				
210	130 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000									200	2,000	\$3,072	0			
210	147 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000									181	1,885	\$3,065	0			
210	155 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000									1,635	21,635	0	0			
210	238 1/2 Ton Pickup	1992	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000									4,220	2,810	\$2,700	0			
210	0246 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000									5,510	7,800	\$8,878	1			
210	0250 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000									4,950	3,390	\$2,222	0			
210	0031 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000									5,415	1,245	\$3,075	1			
210	0279 1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000									3,540	3,335	\$4,010	0			
210	1152 1/2 Ton Pickup	1991	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,400	10,800											\$0	0	0			
111	8512 One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0										3,635	9,780	7,210	\$10,068	1		
111	8528 One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0										3,340	7,800	7,617	\$8,762	1		
111	8536 One Ton Truck	1985	\$20,400	0	0	13,000	8,800	8,800	3,300	0	0	0										1,055	6,284	8,552	12,854	15,550	11,150	\$21,259
111	0294 One Ton Truck	1985	\$20,400	0	0	13,000	8,800	8,800	3,300	0	0	0										3,179	7,852	7,759	15,053	14,300	11,050	\$19,672
111	0242 One Ton Truck	1986	\$20,400	0	0	0	12,500	8,375	6,375	3,125	0	0	0									3,240	8,488	8,598	14,808	1,550		\$11,861
111	0259 One Ton Truck	1986	\$20,400	0	0	0	12,500	8,375	6,375	3,125	0	0	0															

[illegible]

[illegible]

		EQUIPMENT		COST	ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS										FORECAST		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT/CM COSTS										FORECAST (YES-1; NO-0)		REPLACE EQUIP.?
UNIT #		CLASS	MODEL	NEW	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
237	8719	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														0	
237	8727	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														0	
237	8725	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														0	
237	8743	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														1	
237	8750	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														0	
237	8798	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														1	
237	8776	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	9,800	7,200	4,800	2,400														0	
237	9147	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	10,000	7,500	5,800															0	
237	9154	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	10,000	7,500	5,800														0	
237	9182	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	10,000	7,500	5,800														0	
237	9170	Compact Cars	1989	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	10,000	7,500	5,800														0	
237	1192	Compact Cars	1991	\$14,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	11,200														0	
145	8651	Steel Beams	1978	\$154,000	32,825	21,750	10,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,240	27,740	23,889	24,252	23,000	43,204	41,332	17,740	16,700	\$42,805				1	
145	8586	Steel Beams	1968	\$154,000	0	0	0	0	0	137,400	110,875	122,750	85,625	69,500														0	
545	6385	Steel Beams	1968	\$154,000	0	0	0	125,000	109,275	92,750	78,125	62,500	48,675	31,250														1	
252	2124	Large Backhoes	1991	\$182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185,000	172,500														0	
254	1980	Small Backhoes	1987	\$95,000	0	0	0	0	0	58,000	48,857	37,200	26,000	18,887														0	
254	8906	Small Backhoes	1988	\$95,000	0	0	0	0	0	57,000	47,300	36,000	26,500	15,000														1	
485	5708	Gang Mowers	1985	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													1	
485	1275	Gang Mowers	1977	\$20,000	8,500	3,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	1,582	1,496	1,687	2,085	2,492	2,654	2,477	10,000	\$2,084			1	
150	2048	Gang Mowers	1982	\$20,000	15,750	12,500	11,250	9,000	6,750	4,500	2,250	0	0	0	0	1,269	8,048	8,810	7,500	2,795	2,017	883	421	4,700	\$1,580			1	
585	4026	Gang Mowers	1984	\$20,000	0	5,400	5,800	4,800	4,000	3,200	2,400	1,600	800	0	0	37	855	1,717	2,587	1,872	2,194	1,670	2,350	\$2,512				1	
365	4324	Gang Mowers	1984	\$20,000	0	8,400	5,800	4,800	4,000	3,200	2,400	1,600	800	0	0	54	1,245	1,837	1,265	2,002	1,277	1,702	2,043	\$2,508				1	
585	8138	Gang Mowers	1986	\$20,000	0	0	0	7,000	8,125	5,250	4,375	3,500	2,625	1,750														1	
365	9148	Gang Mowers	1986	\$20,000	0	0	0	7,000	8,125	5,250	4,375	3,500	2,625	1,750														1	
485	8099	Gang Mowers	1979	\$20,000	8,500	8,375	4,250	2,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,285	869	342	4,364	3,258	5,326	3,067	5,159	\$5,221				1	
485	9171	Gang Mowers	1979	\$20,000	8,500	8,375	4,250	2,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	1,509	892	225	1,599	1,495	1,229	2,199	1,856	\$1,882			1	
585	30	Gang Mowers	1980	\$20,000	10,600	8,750	6,563	4,375	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,679	1,823	1,253	4,435	1,551	1,741	1,705	364	1,930	\$1,270			1	
795	3548	Gang Mowers	1983	\$20,000	18,800	15,275	13,850	11,825	9,300	6,875	4,650	2,225	0	0	0	28	56	90	306	1,864	2,082	2,307	2,331	4,375	\$3,806			1	
795	3572	Gang Mowers	1983	\$20,000	18,800	15,275	13,850	11,825	9,300	6,875	4,650	2,225	0	0	0	3,332	2,710	1,854	1,187	832	1,360	1,331	1,804	\$470				1	
195	8825	Gang Mowers	1985	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	24,500	21,000	17,500	14,000													0	

REPLACE
EQUIP."

FORECAST (YES-1;

NO-0)

[illegible]

APPENDIX L

TYPICAL FRAPOF PRIORITY MODULE

APPENDIX I

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PRIORITYWHEEL

PRESENT YEAR: 1988

LAST UPDATE: NOV 1991

[illegible]

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	COST		ANNUAL DOLLAGE VALUE										FORE-CAST		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT OIL COSTS										FORE-CAST		CONSUMPTIVE COSTS
			NEW	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	PRIORITY	NEW COST					
548	5085	Steel Broom	1986	1154.000	0	0	125.000	190.375	62.750	78.125	62.500	48.875	20.250					14.120	26.250	30.742	36.377	41.951	47.541	0.041	1.219	5.088.000			
424	4078	25 Ton Collector	1986	1146.250	0	0	0	50.000	30.375	67.500	28.125	45.875	22.500					21.621	44.735	36.364	44.193	51.120	0.134	0.431	5.088.000				
424	1102	25 Ton Collector	1987	1146.250	0	0	0	111.500	50.625	65.625	65.625	50.750	0.813					30.594	36.164	44.720	50.319	57.229	0.121	0.431	5.088.000				
213	3812	12 Ton Pickup	1988	1147.000	0	0	0	0	0	6280	10.000	7.100	3.650	0					20.840	20.000	3.000	5.780	5.980	0.000	1.260	5.088.000			
237	337	Compact Cam	1985	1143.000	0	0	61.300	7.260	5.400	5.640	8.800	1.200	0					2.168	1.474	1.134	1.245	1.301	0.001	1.342	0.000				
417	4688	Tandem Dump Truck	1986	1132.500	0	0	0	0	10.000	16.000	12.000	48.000	24.000					33.800	42.550	40.545	38.855	42.554	0.000	1.342	0.000				
414	2482	5 Ton Dump Truck	1982	1065.000	3.000	24.000	16.400	48.000	40.771	30.579	20.386	12.159	0	0	5373	6.742	11.259	22.524	34.780	16.768	16.975	16.975	16.975	0.001	1.342	0.000			
424	3474	Patrol Vehicle	1982	1062.400	71.250	51.157	50.064	40.771	30.579	20.386	12.159	0	0	0	4711	8.839	10.617	20.274	34.781	16.768	16.975	16.975	16.975	0.001	1.342	0.000			
424	1114	25 Ton Collector	1987	1146.250	0	0	0	111.500	50.625	65.625	65.625	50.750	0.813					35.500	37.625	32.012	37.500	41.951	0.001	1.342	0.000				
424	3504	Hiack Truck	1982	1048.400	34.125	20.250	24.375	19.500	14.625	9.750	4.875	0	0	0	2302	3.207	6.832	10.568	11.259	12.520	15.181	18.159	0.000	1.342	0.000				
414	4245	5 Ton Dump Truck	1986	1055.000	0	0	0	86.500	49.250	50.000	34.000	17.300	0					7.081	15.265	15.070	15.070	24.422	0.001	1.342	0.000				
113	1014	14 Ton Pickup	1989	1147.000	0	0	0	0	0	12.500	10.250	6.900	4.350					1.694	2.777	4.424	7.102	10.000	0.000	1.342	0.000				
714	1032	Sidewalk Pavers	1986	1052.400	0	0	0	0	0	10.200	43.300	34.900	17.000	23.000				16.900	10.022	13.200	16.200	16.200	16.200	0.000	1.342	0.000			
214	1392	12 Ton Pickup	1987	1147.000	0	0	0	13.200	16.500	6.000	3.000	0	0					1.794	1.500	5.									

LINE #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL SALVAGE VALUE										FORE-CAST	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT COSTS										FORE-CAST	PRIORITY	CUMULATIVE COST																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998				1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367

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